

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED



NEWSPAPER

No. 31.—VOL. II.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1856.

[PRICE TEN CENTS.]

THE APPROACHING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

By calling into requisition the mysteries of the ambrotype, the cunning of the artist, and the skill of the engraver, we are en-

abled to present to our numerous readers a gallery of distinguished Americans; distinguished at least for the moment, by representing the different political parties which divide the people of the United States.

In a country as extensive as ours, it is only possible for, comparatively, a few voters to see the presidential candidates; and they, the voters, are thus deprived of a privilege always gratifying, because the desire is natural to see the men upon whom we



COL. JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.—AMBROTTYPED BY BRADY.

set a high estimate, either for their mental or political qualifications. It has been gravely asked, are we, as a people, handsome? The response has been made according to the individual's notions and prejudices, who assumed to give an answer. If the personal appearance of presidential candidates is to be taken as a criterion by the mass of our citizens, then we have cause for self-gratulation; for we believe that it would be difficult to bring together six better made, or, generally, more attractive looking men. We admit the mind is the standard, still we confess to the weakness, that the "White House" loses nothing in our estimation when its official occupant commands respect, not only for his moral qualities, but also, because, among those who assemble to do him honor, he stands boldly forth a personage marked by his office, and also by the generous hand of his Creator. In justice to ourselves, and to those who take an interest in the portraits we present, we feel justified in saying, that they are from ambrotypes taken at our especial request from life, drawn on wood by our artist, who has no rival in his department, and carefully engraved by those most skilled in their business. They may, therefore, be relied upon for their correctness, and will, no doubt, be everywhere regarded by those who can judge from personal acquaintance of their excellence, as faithful resemblances of the originals. We are thus, by a rare combination of business enterprise and artistic talent, enabled to send BUCHANAN, FILLMORE, and FREMONT, with their seconds in command, into every town and hamlet from the Sabine to the Aroostook, and make their faces familiar from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore. We give in addition, short but comprehensive biographical sketches, to complete the presidential gallery; making altogether a paper of rare excellence, and one that we believe will be most acceptable throughout the country, and establish for us the reputation of making our paper what it claims to be, an ILLUSTRATION OF THE TIMES.

For the first time in an election for a President, *sectionality* has become a prominent feature, and the North and the South have their respective champions, for it cannot be denied, that while Mr. FREMONT represents the free-soil element, Mr. BUCHANAN equally represents the opposite side, for his friends claim every Southern state with the same confidence that FREMONT's constituents appeal to those of the North. In this clash of opinion, Mr. FILLMORE (who has been nominated upon more national grounds, and who represents principles that will outlive those which at present divide the Democrats and Republicans), seems to attract but little interest, and the chances are, that the struggles of the American element of our population with the rights of naturalized citizens will be deferred to a later day, unless the conservative feelings of our people, alarmed at the extremes represented by BUCHANAN and FREMONT unite in the rejection of both, in the choice of Mr. FILLMORE, a revolution that cannot be expected, and one which is not necessarily demanded for the preservation of our free institutions.

Whoever may win in this struggle, and whatever important principles may be established or sacrificed in the victory of one candidate or the other, we still feel assured that the Republic will be safe. The bitterness of partizanship, and the indulgence of sectional feelings are more rife in newspapers and in the hearts of profound politicians than in the feelings of the voters. The planter and the farmer, the merchant and the mechanic, have none of this hostility, and do not believe that the country is in danger, whoever may be elected to temporarily fill the presidential chair. The strife, the bitterness, the brawl, and the abuse, that characterize our public assemblies, disgrace our legislative halls, and fill the columns of many of our papers, so alarm good people at home, and so comfort our enemies abroad, are nothing but the natural results of liberty, and must and will be repressed by the good sense, and law-loving spirit of the mass of the people. Those things so justly complained of, are after all but the froth and scum which rise upon the surface of our society; below, all is quiet, safe and sound to the core.

We all have a duty to perform as American citizens in the coming presidential contest, mere imperative than was ever imposed upon us at any previous election. In times past, party lines were drawn with distinctness, as the ballot-box was the trying place to decide in the most legitimate way for or against well announced principles. Now, things are different, politics have become chaotic, and each individual citizen has a personal responsibility not heretofore imposed. It is the duty of every one to calmly reflect, and independently decide upon his course—platforms and resolutions have become worthless; the law is the constitution, the power to preserve it intact is the *freely expressed will of the people*. If our voters permit themselves to be deceived by office hunting politicians, or allow themselves to be alarmed by threats into a temporizing policy, then they complicate and disorganize, and defeat the very purposes for which the ballot-box was instituted, namely, civil revolution, the punishment of unfaithful public servants by removal from office, the true expression of what is to be the future policy of national legislation, and the spirit which shall control the vast administrative power of our Chief Magistrate.

COL. JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

THE name of Fremont has become a household word with the masses of our countrymen; known equally in the rugged and colder mountains of the North, the crowded centres of our civilization, and the remote forests and fastnesses of the South and West. The evidences of his lofty and aspiring valor have been carved upon the craggy heights of the Rocky Mountains, and written in the golden sands of that Dorado State, for the acquisition of which we are indebted to the integrity of his mind, and the brave, unflinching determination of his high purpose and gallant arm. And however much men may differ with this chivalric exponent of the cause of Progression, in their creed of politics, it is certain that not even the most prejudiced and sectarian can withhold from his past career the meed of praise, or view the record of his unstained manhood without expression of laudation and respect.

The path-finder of the Rocky Mountains, the gallant type and

embodiment of the spirit of Young America, was a shrewd choice, and reflects credit upon the judgment of those who were instrumental in nominating him for the highest office in the gift of the American people. The degree of unanimity and enthusiasm which characterized the Convention, has never had an example in the political history of this country. And though the nominee of the Republican party has never been identified with any great political movement, and is the youngest man who has ever been nominated for the Presidency, he is so well known, and his romantic history is so familiar to the people of the whole country, that no one, on hearing his name now, will say as they did of his less famous predecessor, "Who is he?"

Mr. Fremont is still a young man. His father, who died when he was a child, was a Frenchman, his mother a Virginian. He was born at Savannah on the 21st of January, 1813, and educated at Charleston, South Carolina, where his mother, left a widow with three children, had taken up her residence. The circumstances of the family were exceedingly narrow, and the childhood of Fremont was surrounded by privations and difficulties which with a powerful nature like his, naturally tended to develop the heroic elements of his character. At Charleston Fremont enjoyed the instructions of Dr. John Robertson, who, in the preface to a translation of Zeno-phon's *Retreat of the Ten Thousand*, which he published in 1850, records with pride the remarkable proficiency of his pupil. In 1828 he entered the junior class of Charleston College; after leaving which he employed himself for some time as a teacher of mathematics. In 1833 he obtained that post on board the sloop-of-war *Natchez*, which had been sent to Charleston to put down the nullifiers, and on board of her he made a cruise of two years and a half. On his return he adopted the profession of a surveyor and railroad engineer, and was employed in that capacity under Captain Williams, of the Topographical Engineers in the survey of a route from Charleston to Cincinnati. When this survey was suspended, he accompanied Captain Williams in a reconnaissance of the country then occupied by the Cherokees, after which he joined M. Nicolet, a distinguished French avian in the employ of the United States, in an exploring expedition over the North-Western prairies. He was employed in this survey, in which he acted as principal assistant, during the years 1838 and 1839, and while absent upon it was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the corps of Topographical Engineers. While reducing the materials of this survey, and preparing maps and a report, he resided for some time at Washington, where he formed the acquaintance of the family of Mr. Benton, resulting in his marriage, in 1841, to one of Mr. Benton's daughters.

Shortly after—in May, 1842—he started on the first of his three great exploring expeditions. This expedition, which occupied about five months, resulted in the exploration of the famous South Pass across the Rocky Mountains, and in the ascent by Fremont and four of his men of the Wind River peak, the highest summit of the Rocky Mountain chain. The report of this exploration attracted great attention, both at home and abroad, as well for its unpretending modesty as for the importance of the information contained in it, and among the acknowledgments which he received of the scientific importance of his work was a gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain. This report was scarcely published when its author started on a grand expedition designed to connect the discoveries of the first one with the surveys to be made by Commodore Wilkes, of the exploring expedition on the Pacific coast, and thus to embrace a connected survey of the almost unknown regions on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. The party, including thirty-nine persons, started from the village of Kansas on the 29th of May, 1843, and were employed in the exploration till August of the next year. It was this exploration that first furnished any accurate information as to the Great Salt Lake, the great interior basin of Utah, and the mountain range of the Sierra Nevada, and first brought to light, as it were, the region now constituting the Territory of Utah and the State of California.

After concluding the report of this expedition in the spring of 1845, Fremont, now a captain, set out on a third expedition, designed to make a more particular survey of the regions which he had previously visited. It was while engaged in this expedition, and before he had received any intimation of the commencement of the war with Mexico, that, after having himself been once ordered off by the authorities, he was induced by the entreaties of the American settlers in the valley of the Sacramento, whom the Mexicans threatened to drive out of the country, to put himself at their head. Thus led, they defeated the Mexicans. Fremont himself entered into communication with the naval commanders on the coast, and soon, in conjunction with Commodore Stockton, maintained complete possession of California, of which, on the 24th of August, he was appointed Military Commander. The fighting, however, was not yet over. The Californians rose in insurrection; but the arrival of Gen. Kearney with his dragoons from New Mexico, enabled the Americans, after some hard-fought battles, to maintain themselves in possession. Pending these operations, a commission arrived for Fremont as Lieut. Colonel—a promotion which neither he nor his friends had solicited, but which he gladly received as a ratification on the part of the government of his intervention, on his own responsibility, in the affairs of California.

From the moment of Kearney's arrival a dispute had sprung up between him and Commodore Stockton as to the chief command. Kearney sought to throw upon Fremont the responsibility of deciding between their respective claims. This he declined, professing his readiness, if they would agree between themselves, to obey either; but declaring his intention, till that point was settled, to continue to obey the commander under whom he had first placed himself, and by whom the war had been conducted. Kearney was greatly dissatisfied at this, but dissembled his resentment till they both reached Fort Leavenworth on their return home, when he arrested Fremont for disobedience of orders and brought him to trial before a court martial.

As this court held that Kearney was the rightful commander, they found Fremont guilty of the charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. Mr. Polk, then President, signed the sentence as being technically right, but at the same time offered Fremont a new commission of the same grade as that of which he had been deprived. This Fremont refused, and returned a simple citizen to private life. Thus, discharged from the service of the government, he undertook a fourth exploring expedition of his own, with a view to discover a passage across the Rocky Mountains southerly of the South Pass, near the head of the Arkansas, which might serve the purpose of a railroad communication with California. He started from Puebla, on the Upper Arkansas, with thirty-three men and a hundred and thirty-three mules; but, misled by his guides, all his mules and a third of his men perished in the snows and cold of the Sierra San Juan, and he himself arrived on foot at Santa Fe with the loss of everything but his life. Not, however, to be baffled, he refitted the expedition, and in a hundred days, after fresh dangers, reached the banks of the Sacramento.

In the rising State of California, in which he had become one of the earliest American proprietors by the purchase during his former visit of the since famous Mariposa grant, Mr. Fremont took a great interest. He was active in the formation of the State constitution, and was chosen one of the first Senators to represent the new State in Congress. A short term of two years fell to his lot, and owing to the delay in the admission of the State, he sat in the Senate only one short session. On the expiration of his term, the political control of the State had passed into new hands, of which a striking proof was given in the choice of John B. Weller as his successor in the Senate. Mr. Fremont now devoted himself to developing the resources of his California estate, which had been discovered to be rich in gold; but, in addition to the loss of his commission, as the only reward he had realized for his services in California, he now found himself greatly annoyed by claims against him for supplies which, during his campaign in California, had been furnished to the United States on his private credit. During a visit to London he was arrested on one of these claims, and it was only after great delay that the Government of the United States was finally induced to relieve him from further annoyance by the payment of these debts. In maintaining his right to the Mariposa property, he was also obliged to encounter many annoyances on the part of the Government, which resisted his claim, but finally, by repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, he triumphed over all of them.

His history since then is too well known to require comment at our hands. He has been eminently a man of the people; his labors have been for their benefit, and his extended fame has invested the American name with a proud degree of importance among the scientific classes of civilized Europe. If he has been a man of suffering, toil and enterprise, he has also been a man of singular success; and

if he should now suffer defeat, it will be the first defeat he has experienced in his brilliant career.

Many powerful and influential journals have espoused the cause of the gallant explorer, and one of them urges his claims upon the people in the following terms: "He now stands before the people a candidate for the highest honor they have it in their power to bestow, and if there is such a sentiment as that of gratitude in the public heart—if the people of the Free States have any admiration for high personal qualities, for perseverance, bravery, disinterested benevolence, generosity, heroism, for noble-mindedness, high attainments, and devotion to duty—if they prefer such qualities as these, which have been freely exerted for the public good, to the low acts of political chicanery and party subservency, Fremont will receive the united support of the Free States of the Union."

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, are essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our republican fathers we hold it to be a self evident truth, that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our federal government were, to secure these rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in the United States by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein. That we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, of any individual or association, or individuals, to give legal assistance to slavery in any territory of the United States, while the present constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery.

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established in order to establish a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty, and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty, and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas, have been fraudulently and violently taken from them—their territory has been invaded by an armed force—spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced—the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed—test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed, as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office—the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied—the right of the people to be secure in their houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures has been violated—they have been deprived of life, liberty, and property without due process of law—that the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged—the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect—murders, robberies and arson have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished—that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the present administration, and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union, and humanity, we arraign the Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories, either before or after the facts, before the country and before the world, and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the perpetrators of these atrocious outrages and their accomplices to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a state of the Union, with her present free constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyments of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her territory.

Resolved, That the highwayman's plea, that "might makes right," embodied in the Ostend circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people that gave it their sanction.

Resolved, That a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean, by the most central and practical route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors, of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the constitution, and justified by the obligation of government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however different from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared; believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the constitution of our country guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens who oppose all legislation impairing their security.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Asia at this port June 27th, we received one day's later advices from Europe. Although the tone of some of the London journals is of an angry and vindictive character, our impression derived from the general tenor of the discussion in parliament on the subject, as well as from our own letters, is, that the dismissal of Mr. Crampton will lead to no similar act of reprisal on the part of the British Cabinet. There is every assurance that Mr. Dallas will not be dismissed. We look upon the declarations with which Lord John Russell prefaced his notice of motion on the subject to be conclusive as to the decision that will be arrived at by the government. Although when in office the measures of Lord John Russell have not always given satisfaction, when in opposition he is justly looked upon as the representative of the popular opinion of the country. In the face of the sentiments expressed by him and of those contained in the Manchester appeal to the American people, there is no danger that the government will allow any false feelings of pride to interfere with its compliance with the general sentiment of the English nation. Besides, from the declaration made by the London *Times*, after the receipt of Mr. Marcy's last despatch, that the issue was now narrowed down to the question of Mr. Crampton's guilt or innocence, it is evident that the additional proofs which it furnished of that gentleman's complicity have made some impression on the mind of Lord Clarendon.

The Select Parliamentary Committee appointed to consider the Sound Dues Question has held a preliminary meeting. The first public meeting was to take place on the 17th of June, on which day the government and the various trades associations were to be invited to produce evidence.

The Italian question continues to wear the same menacing appearance. Austria is said, about to withdraw her *Châss d'Affaires* in Vienna.

A great meeting had been held in London, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to raise subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France. \$5,000 was subscribed on the spot. The Sultan has sent 40,000 francs as his contribution to the French fund.

QUEBEC, Monday, June 30.

The screw steamship North America from Liverpool on the 18th inst., passed the River Du Loup at 10 o'clock this morning, and reached here this evening.

The American difficulty is likely to be settled amicably, and Mr. Dallas will not be dismissed. The funds rose slightly in consequence.

In the House of Lords on Monday evening, the 16th, the Earl of Clarendon stated in reply to the Earl of Derby, that it was not the intention of the Government to advise Her Majesty to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States.

This announcement was received with loud cheers.

The Earl of Derby expressed his satisfaction at the statement, but he regarded the course taken by the Government as humiliating and as acknowledging that they had been in error.

Lord Clarendon appealed to the House not to join the Earl of Derby in pressing the notion, and the subject then dropped.

Consols closed at 94½@94¾. In the Liverpool Cotton market on Monday the sales amounted to 12,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,000 at prices ¼d. higher than the closing rates of the previous Friday. The advance made on Saturday, of which we were advised per Asia, being in fact maintained. On Tuesday the market became dull, the business being restricted to 5,000 bales, and the quotations receded to those current on Friday.

In Breadstuffs, a slight improvement had taken place in some articles. Corn is called 1s. @2s. higher. Western Canal Flour is quoted at 25s.; Philadelphia, 36s. @37s.; Canadian, 36s. 6d. @37s.; Red Wheat, 10s. 3d.

The State of Trade in Manchester and the manufacturing districts was improving.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, June 21st, arrived at Halifax July 1st. Her advices are three days later than those brought by the North America. There is no news of an exciting character. The feeling in England with reference to the Crampton case rapidly subsided after the declaration of Lord Clarendon, and hopes were entertained that the Central American difficulty would be amicably settled. It was rumored that no successor to Mr. Crampton would be appointed during the administration of Mr. Pierce. Mr. Buchanan's nomination created but little remark. Consols for account closed at 94½@94¾. There was no change in cotton. Breadstuffs were firm, and prices tending upward.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The British West India Mail steamship Clyde reached Aspinwall late on the evening of the 6th inst., with dates from Greytown to the 5th. There was no communication with Costa Rica, and consequently there are no mails from that Republic. A report was brought by the Clyde that a revolution had broken out among the Costa Ricans, but the correctness of this we very much doubt.

It is said that Walker had sent a special commissioner to Salvador to treat with that State, but that he was sent back immediately without effecting any thing satisfactory.

Provisions continue high and scarce in Greytown. Several of Walker's army who had left their leader came down to Aspinwall on the Clyde in miserable condition. Col. Kinney remains in Greytown. Affairs generally, so far as known, were in a wretched state throughout the country.

The Eurydice still remained at her post in the harbor of San Juan del Norte. The Daniel Webster had reached there from Aspinwall on the 5th inst. We regret deeply to learn, by this arrival, the death of Baron Bulow, Chief Engineer of the republic. The Baron died of cholera, while on his return with the army from Nicaragua. The Vinancia, from Punta Arenas via Chiriqui, arrived at Panama on the 8th of June. This vessel brings news from Costa Rica that the army was disbanded and cholera was raging throughout the State.—From the Panama Herald, June 19.

We have interesting news from Nicaragua; the steamship Granada, Captain Griffin, from New Orleans, arrived at Punta Arenas (San Juan) on the 17th June, with a body of 106 soldiers destined for Walker's army, composed as follows:—Captain A. W. Marsh, with 64 rank and file; Colonel John A. B. of Louisville, with 25 Kentuckians; Captain Ben Jones, with ten Tennesseans, and about six or seven Cuban exiles, who are also under the command of Col. Allen. Capt. Scott, having the Transit Company's steamboats in charge, immediately took them aboard and proceeded up the river. On the same day a schooner of about 900 tons arrived, loaded with provisions for the use of the army. In the harbor laid the British mail steamer Dee, H. M. sloop-of-war Eurydice, and schooner Minnie Schaffer. The last named vessel had arrived about eight days previous to the Granada, with 170 men from New Orleans, under the charge of Col. J. A. Jacques.

Great distress and dissatisfaction exists among the soldiers of Gen. Walker's army, owing to the cholera and fever which prevails there to a terrible extent. There is also a scarcity of provisions. The country is under martial law, and every American and native has to obtain a pass signed by Gen. Walker before he can go beyond the boundaries of Nicaragua. If caught, the prisoner is subject to be shot. All letters and correspondence of the soldiers to their friends and families in the States are intercepted by Gen. Walker's officials, and the contents examined; if anything is found in them derogatory to the government the letters are stopped. Gen. Walker is now at Leon.

It is understood that he will commence hostilities against Costa Rica as soon as fine weather sets in, which will be about the middle of July. This being the rainy season, it is impossible for him to do anything.

Great numbers of Walker's troops are deserting from the country in every direction. There are at present about fifteen at Aspinwall, N. G., in a very destitute condition, being without money or friends, and many without health, and unable to procure employment.

The pay private soldiers receive at present is about 60 cents each per week—this is for their washing; officers \$3 and \$6 a week. All articles of clothing very scarce. Medicines are also needed in the surgeons' departments.

THE ISTHMIUS.

The Commissioner of the United States Government, respecting the riot of April 15, is busily engaged at Panama, and has good success as could be expected in the prosecution of his investigation.

The Government of the State of Panama is waiting the action of the General Government respecting the riot of April, without doing anything toward the punishment of the rioters.

Quite a number of parties who have left the United States with the intention of going to Walker, but never reached him, who have left him upon furlough, or have deserted, have succeeded in obtaining employment here.

The Consul of France here, Count de Nolent, has received notice by the mail from Europe of his removal from Panama to Cobijsa, the Bolivian port on the Pacific. We have not heard yet when his successor Hon. De Ouessent, is expected out.

R. L. Sanchez, Esq., for many years United States Consul at Carthagena, had been obliged, by a very severe illness, to seek a change of climate for the benefit of his health. He is now in our city, a guest of Col. Totten, and will proceed to Havana.—From the Aspinwall Courier, June 19.

NEW GRANADA.

The new constitution organizing New Granada into a federal Republic, of eight sovereign States, has been adopted by both Houses of Congress.

A bill authorizing the President to open negotiations for the re-establishment of the former Republic of Colombia has passed, and been signed by the Executive.

On the 23d of May, Judge Bowlin, the United States Minister at Bogota had not received any information of the Panama riot except through exaggerated public rumor.

The dredging machine, sent out from New York, for the purpose of re-opening the Totten Cut, was nearly completed, and it was supposed, would soon be at work.

BERMUDA.

We have Bermuda dates to the 18th of June. The flag ship Boscawen, 70 guns, Captain Glanville, with the Admiral on board, left on the 13th of June for Halifax. The steam frigate Euryalus, a magnificent war vessel, was momentarily looked for. The accounts of the public treasury exhibit a balance of revenue over expenditure, at the end of March, 1856, of £1,100. We are also told that the revenue for the quarter, which ended on the 30th of June, promised to reach a very satisfactory amount.

Advices from Turks Islands are to the 14th of June. The Royal Standard of that day says:—The demand for salt at present continues small. The pans at Salt Bay and East Harbor have been making for the last week, and we understand that many at this place are in a forward condition. With the present weather, we may expect in a few weeks to have a general raking throughout the colony. We have on hand, within the colony, about 100,000 bushels. In consequence of the limited demand the price has been very steady, but at present from 12 to 14 cents may be considered the average price. A petition was being circulated for signatures about the town, addressed to the President, on the subject of converting the tenure of the salt ponds of the Islands from leasehold to a fee simple. The Hon. J. C. Lees, Mrs. Lees, and Miss Rivas, had left Grand Turk on their return to Nassau. A. C. Lowe, Esq., private Secretary to the President of the colony, was about to sail, on leave, for Scotland; his native place, after a continued residence of fifteen years. The Legislature of the island of Nevis had lately passed an act to repeal all duties on imports and exports, and to abolish the tonnage duties on all vessels.

From Dutch Guiana to May 29. The Surinam Courant states that the number of slaves in Surinam on the 1st of January, 1856, was as follows:—Belonging to private individuals—males, 4,082; females, 4,934—total, 9,016; belonging to planters—males, 14,190; females, 14,942—total 29,132. These figures show that the total number of slaves in Surinam, at the commencement of the present year, was 38,098. A proclamation had been issued by the Governor of Surinam respecting the sanitary regulations to be observed with regard to vessels coming from places where yellow fever is prevalent. Produce was selling sugar at \$9 51 per cwt.; rum, \$1 25 per gallon.

We have news from British Guiana to the 10th of June. In the Combined Court, on June 6th, the following was proposed: That this court requests the Governor to urge upon her Majesty's government the justice and expediency of extending to the sugar duties the principle which regulates the tea duties, by imposing from all countries. In the Committee of Ways and Means it was agreed that the exporters of duty-paid goods should be entitled to drawback to the amount of duty paid thereon. A new doctrine had been proposed in the Combined Court there. Some members have gone the length of saying that the resolutions of one court are not binding upon its successor. The Governor held a levee in honor of her Majesty's birthday. The weather was very unfavorable.

VENEZUELA.

Later advices from Venezuela, by way of Demarara, state that the outbreak in Venezuela, already reported, had become very serious. Bruchio, Morine, and the two Figaro, leaders of the revolution, had taken four towns, and were marching on Bolivar. They had seized two English schooners and put two British subjects to death.

WEST INDIES.

Our correspondent at Havana, writing on the 25th of June, states that despatches of an important character had been forwarded to the fleet at Vera Cruz. It was generally thought in Havana that if Commodore Fort not pay the cash, a bombardment would be immediately commenced, in pursuance of a plan hatched in Europe. Havana was more healthy. Exchanges were easier.

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST.

The line of the Valparaiso and Santiago railway, as far as the town of Limache, will be opened to the public on the 18th of September next. The movement in the Valparaiso Mint during the month of April last, was as follows:

Gold coined,	\$168,696 00
Bullion in process,	394,425 00
Bullion on hand,	436,000 00
Advance on bullion,	75,000 00
Paid on advances,	75,810 15
Old coin recoined,	162,618 27

BOLIVIA.

Peace has been completely established in this Republic. General Cordoba's administration proves, up to the present moment, worthy of the support of the nation.

PERU.

The trade with Bolivia is still active, notwithstanding the extensive importations effected in La Paz and Cochabamba. There was an incessant arrival of produce from the interior, particularly copper, barilla, and the stock of this article in Arica amounted to 60,000qq.

Fresh extraordinary powers for six months have been accorded to General Castilla, strengthening his dictatorship, with authorization to imprison persons, search private dwellings, suspend the function of judges, &c.

Of the sixty-nine words which make up the Lord's prayer, only five are not Saxon. In our most classical writers, the words of Saxon derivation predominate.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, Thursday, June 28.—The resolution to adjourn on the 28th of July was taken up. Mr. Seward opposed it, as no day could reasonably be agreed upon until the Kansas business was disposed of. No vote was taken on the proposition. The Judiciary Committee was directed to report a bill, if any be necessary, regulating the succession to the Executive Chair in case of the death of President and Vice-President. The bill for a Military Road from Missouri to California, via Salt Lake and Carson's Valley, was adopted.

HOUSE.—The bill to admit Kansas as a State under the Topeka (Free State) Constitution was taken up. A debate ensued upon Mr. Dunn's motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole, which motion Mr. D. proposed to withdraw, so as to leave the bill before the House, with a limitation to five minute speeches. A debate ensued, which was closed by Mr. Grow, who gave notice that he will, on Saturday, move the previous question on the bill. A bill was reported to punish and prevent Polygamy in the Territories, providing a penalty of \$500 and two to five years imprisonment. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

SENATE, Friday, June 27.—The Senate considered and passed the House bill authorizing the President to cause the southern boundary of Kansas to be run and marked. Also, the bill respecting the harboring of deserters, and to protect the public interest in regard to the enlistment and discharge of minors. The House bill establishing two additional land districts in Minnesota, passed. A message was received from the House announcing the death of Hon. Mr. Bayly, of Virginia. Mr. Mason, of Va., spoke in exalted terms of deceased, and offered resolutions of respect and condolence. Mr. Cass, of Mich., paid a fitting tribute of respect. Mr. Seward, of N. Y., said: In 1840, before I personally met Thomas H. Bayly, and while he was yet young, I encountered him in a controversy conducted by him in the Legislature of Virginia, and by myself as the executive magistrate of New York, and I felt his ability and power, while I was also compelled to acknowledge his manliness and dignified bearing. In 1850 we met here, prepared, I think, by mutual respect, to be courteous adversaries. We remained in that relation toward each other until last December, when he, departing with a forlorn hope to Cuba, but deeply impressed that his disease had already become incurable, took his thoughts off from earth and its ambitions, and fixed them upon a higher sphere, its mysteries and its promises. I then became his friend. I would not intrude on the solemn offices now performed here, with so much propriety and justice, by his immediate associates, farther than to add the testimony of one whom the world regards as a stranger—and may possibly have considered an enemy—to the deceased, to the truth of the highest praises which have been bestowed upon this eminent Virginia statesman. He was a man of practical ability, of genius and of magnanimity. Let no one ensure me for throwing a simple wild flower among the wreaths that gather upon the bier that is passing before us, and opening our own way towards that scene where we all—whether we shall have parted here as friends or enemies—shall meet again in presence of the common Father and Judge of all men. Mr. Mason's resolution was adopted. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Millson, of Va., announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Bayly, pronouncing a high eulogium upon his public and private character, and offering the customary resolutions of respect. Mr. Goode, of Virginia; Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, spoke in similar terms of their deceased friend. The resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

HOUSE, Saturday, June 28. In the House of Representatives the debate on the admission of Kansas was resumed.—Messrs. Stephens of Georgia and Campbell of Ohio being the principal speakers, respectively, for and against the measure. The motion to refer the subject to the Committee of the Whole was defeated by a vote of 70 against 101. The discussion will, therefore, in all probability, engage the attention of the House until it is definitely disposed of.

SENATE, Monday, June 30.—Mr. Douglas made a report on Kansas affairs. The report proposes a new bill, providing for the appointment of five commissioners, to be selected from different sections of the Union, to take a census and provide for a fair election of delegates to form a State Constitution. No test to be required except three months' residence. Mr. Douglas gave notice that he will ask for a vote on Wednesday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Grow closed the Kansas debate with a speech in favor of her admission under her free Constitution. Mr. Dunn moved as an amendment to recommit with instructions to add the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. This was carried by seven majority; but a final vote to recommit failed, 101 ayes, 109 nays. A motion to lay on the table was then made and lost by one majority. The main question, "Shall the bill pass?" was then put, and Kansas with a free Constitution was rejected by one majority.

SENATE, Tuesday, July 1.—Mr. Thomson, of Kentucky, made a speech in favor of the bill reported by the Territorial Committee, providing for the admission of Kansas. Mr. Bigler also spoke on the same side. Mr. Hale opposed the bill. Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, moved to amend by striking out that part which gives the right of suffrage to persons who shall have filed their declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States, in compliance with the naturalization laws. Mr. Crittenden supported the amendment. Before taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Barclay, of Pa., a Buchanan democrat, moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill for the admission of Kansas with the Topeka constitution was rejected. The motion caused considerable excitement. Mr. Houston moved to lay it on the table, and amidst the confusion that ensued, the majority of the Kansas investigation presented their report. The minority report will be forthcoming in a day or two. We devote a large portion of our space to a synopsis of the majority report. The report shows that as soon as the bill to organize the Territory of Kansas was passed, a large number of the citizens of Missouri went into the Territory and held squatter meetings, passed resolutions denouncing abolitionists, and declaring that slavery existed therein. In the autumn of 1854 a secret political society, called "The Blue Lodge," was formed, the plan of operations of which, with its outline, &c., are given in the report. This lodge controlled all the subsequent movements and invasions on the part of the Missourians. At the election, November 29, 1854, for a delegate in Congress, there was no evidence of fraud except in sparsely settled and remote districts, where citizens of Missouri appeared and voted. During the winter of '54-'55, great excitement existed in the Territory on account of the invasion, and much bitter feeling was manifested. In February, 1855, a census was taken, and the number of legal voters was ascertained to be 2,905. Previous to the election in the spring of 1855, active preparations were made in Missouri to invade the Territory, and a complete organization was effected. Leaders were chosen, tents, provisions, ammunition, and arms distributed, and the forces were drilled in companies in Missouri; and on the day before the election, it is testified, at least 5,000 Missourians took up the line of March for Kansas, and companies went into every representative district of the Territory except one. From accurate and almost absolute proofs it appeared that of about 6,000 votes cast at the election for members of the Territorial Legislature, 5,000 were those of non-residents. The majority of the members of both houses of the Legislature would have been free State men if there had been no invasion of Missourians.

The committee took a large mass of testimony regarding the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, which proceedings they state are characterized by recklessness and injustice. The report likewise alludes to the murders, robberies, and other crimes committed in the Territory, and states that in no case, except that of McRae (a free State man), was there any prosecution for those offences. No indictments were found, no arrests made, and no measures taken to bring the perpetrators to justice. The report says it is clearly proven that Samuel J. Jones, the Sheriff, was the main cause of the recent disturbances, in which he so prominently figured. It is also proved that Mr. Oliver, one of the investigating committee, went into Missouri with one of the invading companies. The conclusions of the committee are, that each of the elections in Kansas was carried by invasion from Missouri; that, consequently, the Legislative Assembly is an illegally constituted body, and has no power to pass valid laws; therefore, its enactments are void. The election of G. W. Whitfield as delegate to Congress was not held under any valid law—neither was that of Mr. Reeder in accordance with law. The committee suggest no remedy. The report alludes to obstructions thrown in the way of the committee, and to the general violence which prevails in the Territory.

LITERARY.

The Tribune is very chary of praising books or periodicals; it recently pronounced a paper, which expends a vast amount of money in its columns in advertising, as "trashy," but pays the following compliment to a new candidate for public favor:

"A very handsome new paper, called The Illustrated Ledger of Romance, has made its appearance in this city. If its management and literary matter prove as spirited and attractive as its exterior, it must attain an extensive popularity."

We have seen this beautifully printed sheet, examined its spirited illustrations and contents, and with all of our experience we cannot understand how it can be published for the merely nominal price of four cents. The purpose of this new paper is to furnish the best tales of romance and light reading, such as will establish it as a first-class family newspaper.

ARMY.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REGULARS.—The news of the movements of the regulars is, says the Portland (Oregon) Times, that Col. Wright, with his command, had proceeded into the Indian country as far as Naches River, and had taken up a position on the south side of that river, where he met the Indians encamped on the north side, some one thousand to twelve hundred strong. The regulars, for five days, had been endeavoring to treat with the enemy; but all the chiefs, except Skaloam and Shehaway, are found hostile to making any treaties, and wish for more white men's blood. In view of these matters, Col. Wright has sent to Fort Vancouver and Dallas for three additional companies of regulars.

NAVY.

THE U. S. surveying schooner Arago, E. J. De Haven commanding, arrived at Philadelphia 26th June from Galveston. The A. spoke, 22d June, lat. 35 57, lon. 74 10, surveying steamer Walker, from Key West for Norfolk.

The United States steamship Saranac arrived at Philadelphia a few days ago, Capt. John C. Long, commanding, after a cruise of nearly three years in the Mediterranean, during which she visited upwards of one hundred ports. It is a remarkable fact that during the whole of this long cruise Capt. Long never once had occasion to court-martial a man.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown and St. Louis were at Porto Praya April 22d, to leave in a day or two for the Windward, Madeira or the Canaries. The U. S. brig-of-war Dolphin was also there taking in provisions. Her officers and crew all well.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

THE following testimony of a witness before the U. S. District Court, of this city, in the case of a Portuguese merchant, arrested on a charge of being engaged in the African slave trade, will be read with interest, as affording an insight into the *modus operandi* of a traffic pronounced infamous by the whole civilized world.

MR. WILSON'S STATEMENT.

I arrived in Boston in July, 1855, from a three years' whaling voyage; the money in which I had been paid off—as the wages of sailors generally do—soon disappeared, and I was obliged to go, again, to sea; I engaged as seaman on board the schooner *Mary E. Smith*; the Captain told me the vessel was going to Montevideo, South America; we were not many days out before I discovered that the destination of the vessel had been misrepresented to me, and that, instead of going to South America, she was bound to the coast of Africa on a Slaving expedition; I found that the same imposition had been practiced upon nearly all the crew; the second mate, among the rest, was imposed upon; the Captain tried to smooth the deception over; said he was obliged to take this course, otherwise it would be impossible to make out a crew. As the best satisfaction he could offer he promised us all good wages; this latter proffer acted as a salvo to most, for the pay promised seemed fabulous in amount; the agreement with ordinary seamen was \$600, to go to the coast of Africa and then to Cuba, from which place the passage of each would be paid home; in addition to this, each was to have the privilege to take two negroes to Cuba to sell; sailor that I was, I had too much of the New-England blood in my veins to sell myself to engage in the slave traffic; as I was situated, however, I could do nothing else but seemingly acquiesce; the second mate, I ascertained, felt as I did.

Before reaching the coast of Africa, some lumber on board was converted into a slave deck, and everything prepared for the negroes reception. Great care was taken to keep out of the way of vessels. There were several kinds of flags on board, of different countries, to hoist as was deemed most judicious. Guns and munitions for defence were on board, to use in case of attack or other emergency. The *Mary Smith* landed at Cape Padron, on the coast of Africa, and immediately set about getting a cargo of slaves.

Before the entire cargo was taken on board, the second mate and myself deserted the ship, and went to a slave factory, or barracoen, as it is generally called, eight miles south of Cape Padron; we here represented the cause of our desertion was cruel treatment from the Captain of the vessel we had left; the *Mary Smith* soon sailed, and it was lucky that, in the case of the mate and myself, principle overcame avarice, for the schooner, as I have since learned, was subsequently captured by a Brazilian man-of-war, off Brazil, where the Captain and crew are at present imprisoned; the barracoen where the mate and I were received, was under the charge of a Mr. Farre, who was employed as the agent of a large merchant in Lisbon, Portugal; shortly after my arrival here the mate died; I tarried there two months and a half, and during this time had full opportunity to learn the manner in which the traffic in negroes is carried on.

The barracoen, like all other barracoens on the coast of Africa, was situated in a spot as little liable to observation from the sea as possible: this was to prevent the detection of the locality by cruising vessels along the coast; the barracoen was a roughly constructed affair, and comprised two apartments, one for the negro males and the other for the women and children; each apartment was over four hundred feet long, by thirty feet wide, with a space intervening of about seventy-five feet. Each structure was raised somewhat from the ground, to prevent damage from the inundations to which the land near the sea-shore is liable. The sides and roofs were thatched. In the two buildings, I was told, there were sometimes one thousand negroes. The number depends upon the luck of getting in a stock, and the frequency of slavers landing on the coast. The way the negroes are obtained is by a regular system of traffic. Parties are trained to it who do nothing else, but forage the country and steal negroes. They bring them to the barracoens, and receive in exchange beads, calico, brass, bracelets, old muskets, or rum. The price allowed for a stout, able-bodied negro is about \$8, and for women and children from \$3 to \$4, payable in goods. No children are bought less than six years of age. Such is the infatuation for strong ornaments and rum, that parents sell their own children to the slave-factors, and husbands their own wives. The negroes, during their stay at the barracoen, are kept chained in gangs of from eight to twelve. An iron clasp is placed around the neck of each negro, and chains attached to these clasps. The parties are linked together. They make the negroes work some, but keep them chained together while at work. The work they have to do, however, is trifling. At this place the nearest water was three miles off, and it was no small labor to bring the water necessary for drink. Beans, rice, and maddock was the principal food given the negroes. The latter is a root that grows there, and it is made into a sort of soup. No one but a negro could eat it.

Within a day or two after being brought to the barracoen the negroes are branded. Each barracoen has its own peculiar brand mark and chooses its places for impressing the brand. The more usual place is on the right breast. Sometimes it is on one of the arms or the back, or one of the thighs. The instrument of branding is always the same—a heated iron with the brand stamp cut in it, like a post-office stamp.

During the time I was here, I tried to get away to go to St. Paul de Loando, where I might see the American Consul; but the agent would not allow me to leave the barracoen. Although he received me kindly at first, he afterwards changed his manner. He was a very dark, sly Spaniard, and it was impossible to get his confidence. One would not think of confiding anything to him. I saw he evidently regarded me with suspicion, and I only sought to avert his anger. I knew if provoked he would as soon make way with me as he would with a negro. He went heavily armed, and while I was there, shot one negro dead for disobedience of orders.

At the end of two months and half time, a slave ship came to Cape Padron, some eight miles above, and her captain and some men came to the barracoen to buy a cargo of negroes. The slaver was the Altive, from New York. A cargo of four hundred negroes was bargained for, and the price paid for the men; those in the best condition was \$60. For the women and children was paid from \$30 to \$40 each. Mr. Ferre arranged with Captain Mishes, of the Altive, to have me go with the Captain. It was not at my solicitation, although I was anxious to get away. My hope was that I might get off in an English cruising vessel. As it was I did not venture to make any show of opposition, but went on board the vessel and entered upon duty as a seaman. The Altive was a schooner of about one hundred and fifty tons, well built, and a fast sailer. The negroes were quickly stowed on board; the major part were compactly huddled in the hold. Accommodations on deck were afforded for the women and children. There was here fresh air, but the condition of those in the hold was awful. They had to lay in spoon-fashion, and were not permitted to stir out. A tolerable supply of food was afforded, but water was sparingly dealt out. The vessel directed its course to Cuba; it landed at Santa Nearia, a desert island; during the passage 100 of the negroes died; the vessel was 40 days reaching this island; here they sold the negroes to parties from Cuba who were there in a vessel awaiting a cargo; some prime fellows fetched \$800 each immediately after the sale the Altive was set on fire and burned; the vessel lay here eight days; meanwhile the Captain went over to Trinidad to get passage to the United States for himself and crew, but as the charge for the passports was \$6,000, he concluded to go without them; I heard there that a great deal of money had been made out of passport money, the whole matter being very handsomely systematized for the purpose; the Captain finally arranged with the Captain of the brig, Wm. Heath, to bring the crew on to New York, at which port we landed on the 24th of May last.

Mr. Willon, who tells the above, is detained as a witness in the Tombs. Other parties, the Captain, officers, &c., of the Altive, have not yet been arrested, though warrants have been issued for their apprehension.

TROUBLE IN TEXAS.—We have accounts from Texas of serious disturbances on the Louisiana border. The free negroes, mulattoes and white men, to the number of forty, with the Sheriff at their head, who had been ordered to leave the country, have refused to do so, and have fortified themselves some four miles above Madison. They are reported to have a hundred guns, besides pistols and bowie knives, and to bid defiance to their opponents. Almost every man is armed, and all are in continual apprehension from enemies. The high grass in the prairie affords hiding places everywhere, and no man can leave his home with safety.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

MR. DAYTON is a native of New Jersey, and is now about fifty years of age, of fine form and commanding appearance, and at the present time, in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. In his native State he has long enjoyed the reputation of being an able lawyer, and experienced Senator, a consistent opponent of slavery extension, an old conservative Whig, and a gentleman of unblemished moral character. He has been a judge of one of the highest Courts of his State, and is said to have acquitted himself with credit in all the various positions in which he has served the public. While in the Senate of the United States he zealously opposed the Fugitive Slave law, and it is claimed by his friends that he has always been on the side of freedom. We give a synopsis of his speech at Trenton, on accepting the nomination, which sufficiently defines his position on the great issues of the day:

"Mr. Dayton replied that it was with feelings he could not express that he had listened to the announcement just made. It was to him utterly unexpected. The unsolicited honor, however, he felt and duly appreciated, not on his own account only, but on behalf of his State. It was an honor to Jerseymen. For the last few years, though engaged in the avocations of private life, he had been a not inattentive observer of the course of events. He could say with emphasis that his principles were not changed. He stood now in reference to the great leading issues of the country as in times past. He held that the Constitution protects Slavery where it is, but carries it nowhere—that in the language of the day, Freedom is national and Slavery sectional. He had carefully examined the platform of principles upon which the nominations took place, and to it, and all its parts, he could give a cheerful and cordial assent. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was, in his judgment, a most unwarrantable breach of good faith, pregnant with untold mischief, and to be remedied by every just and constitutional means in our power.

Kansas had, as she deserved, his heartfelt sympathy. Her citizens and their rights had been trodden down in a manner unexampled in a free Government. Justice to her and to them demand her admission as a free State of the Union. It was expedient and proper, too, he said, as a mode of calming down the exasperated feeling of the country by terminating its cause. The admission of California into the Union as a State—her unprecedented growth—outrunning and distancing his own most sanguine expectation, seem now to demand increased facility of communication. A roadway from the West to the far West will be a ligament binding to the Union both extremes. It will tend to consolidate more firmly the lasting Union of the States—a Union such as our fathers made, based on equality of rights. It will tend, too, to increase the interior commerce of the country, and to develop still more largely the resources of that magnificent State upon our Western borders. The improvements of Rivers and Harbors are specially appropriated by the Constitution to the General Government; and, whether our commerce floats upon



WILLIAM L. DAYTON, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—AMPROTYPED BY BRADY.

our coasts, our rivers or lakes, it is due to the lives of our citizens, as well as their property, that the Government should provide for their safety. He trusted that the people would lay aside all minor differences, and come up manfully to the work—yielding to one another freedom of speech, equality of rights; but claiming—nay, exacting—the same for ourselves.

In conclusion, he added that he had the honor to know the man selected by the People's Convention as the chief standard bearer for the ensuing campaign. He was a man of great intelligence, enlarged capacity, and indomitable energy. The man who had so often ascended the heights of the Rocky Mountains, and looked into the then unknown depths of the great basin, was the very man to look to the heights and sound the depths of the political corruption of the times. He knew, too, the adversary, Mr. Buchanan. With him or with his associates, he could have no personal issues. Let us, as far as possible, soften the acerbity of the contest; let us have no controversy with persons, but platforms. It is a question not of men, but of principles; and these principles are to be finally settled in this campaign."

There is at the present time, in the vicinity of the Moose Mountain, a snow drift three feet deep.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—Dispatches from Chicago and St. Louis give further news of the movements of the Chicago company of Kansas emigrants. The boat on which they went up was stopped at Lexington, Mo., by some four or five hundred Missourians and Carolinians, who had been driven out of Kansas by Col. Sumner. These men had planted cannon, and threatened to fire upon the boat unless the arms of the emigrants were given up. This demand was complied with. The boat then went on to Weston, Mo., where a large force of armed Pro-Slavery men came on board and stated that the emigrants should not go to Kansas, even unarmed. Under this compulsion, the boat, the Star of the West, put back, and landed the emigrants at Alton, Ill., under guard of the South Carolinians.

THE OCEANIC SURVEY.—Lieutenant Berryman has selected the steamer Arctic for the service of sounding the Atlantic, in order to ascertain the practicability of the project designed to be executed by the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, of laying a submarine cable between St. John's, Newfoundland, and Valencia Bay, on the southwest coast of Ireland. The steamer will be fitted up with all possible despatch, and will probably be in readiness to sail soon after the 4th of July. The Arctic will be commanded as follows:—Lieut. Commanding O. H. Berryman; Lieut. Strain, late of the Darien Expedition; Acting Master J. G. Mitchell; Passed Midshipman Thomas and Midshipman Barnes. The Arctic will also have on board the inventor of the deep sea sounding instrument, for scientific investigation afforded by this trip.

CLOSE OF THE INDIAN WAR ON THE PACIFIC.—SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The mail is just in from Oregon and Washington, and brings the gratifying intelligence of a prospect of peace with the Indians North. Col. Casey writes that he thinks the war at an end in Puget Sound. In Southern Oregon the Indians were surrendering to Lieut. Col. Buchanan at discretion; they are willing to go on the coast reservation. Col. Wright reports that he will "soon make peace with the tribes east of the Cascade Mountains, with or without fighting." The Indian troubles on the Tulare river, California, we are informed, are settled. I trust by the next mail I shall be able to announce to you peace throughout the department of the Pacific.—*Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.*

THE TRIAL OF BROOKS POSTPONED.—Mr. Brooks appeared before the Criminal Court, at Washington, Monday, June 30, accompanied by Messrs. Orr and Keitt, but the witnesses had been discharged until further notice, owing to the District Attorney having received a note from Mr. Sumner, saying his physician did not think it prudent for him to attend at present, owing to the condition of his health.

Keeping cool by means of large fans worked by steam is coming into general use in restaurants, which are apt to be uncomfortably warm in stores where gas has to be burned by daylight, and in many offices that do not specially lack either daylight or fresh air. It is a capital arrangement.

him in
Union,
and ab
of the
slavery
not be
who ha
sion, M
Pierce
After
by Mr.
constit
Jackson
but, on
Americ
With
this dis
one of
that M
been ve
his nan
ie swo
will be
this sw

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, AMERICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON was born on the 25th of August, 1800. His father, the brother-in-law and intimate friend of Gen. Jackson, died in 1835, leaving this son in the care and protection of the old Hero of the Hermitage. Having completed his studies at the Nashville College, he was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1819, having by permission of the War Department been allowed to pass the examination of the course of studies in three, instead of four years, as is customary. He stood second on the list of the class which graduated with him, and was appointed a Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. Mr. Donelson was then appointed aid-de-camp to Gen. Jackson, and went with him in this capacity to Florida, when that Territory was received from Spain. He held this position until he resigned in 1822, in order to qualify himself for the practice of law, for which he

was licensed in 1823, after attending the law lectures at the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. But before he engaged extensively in the practice of the law, he entered again into the family of Gen. Jackson in order to assist in the great popular movement which had placed the General in nomination for the Presidency. This movement failing, in 1824 Mr. Donelson settled upon the plantation where he now lives, adjoining the Hermitage, in order that he might be near the General and contribute by his pen and counsels to the vindication of his character and fame. The elections in 1828 having terminated in favor of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Donelson was invited to take the post of Private Secretary, which he accepted, and continued to hold throughout the administration of that great man; Mrs. Donelson being with him and performing what are called the honors of the White House.

After the election of Mr. Van Buren, who was anxious to give Mr. Donelson a high official position near him, he returned with Gen. Jackson to private life, and continued until 1844 to assist him in the management of his correspondence, which was still onerous. In 1844, the Texas question being then the great issue between Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay, Mr. Donelson took an active part in that discussion, and was finally the negotiator who brought that State into our Union.

Mr. Tyler, then President of the United States, sent a messenger to Gen. Jackson, stating the difficulties which were likely to defeat the efforts of the friends of that measure, and urging him to induce Mr. Donelson to undertake the negotiation. Dr. Donelson was then in Mississippi. On his return to Tennessee, finding that Gen. Jackson had pledged himself to the Administration for his acceptance of the mission, he at once undertook it, and the records of Texas and the United States show that he discharged the duties most ably and satisfactorily.

When Mr. Polk came into the Presidency, Mr. Donelson accepted the mission to Berlin, and also the one to the Central power of Germany, which last he held until he was recalled by Gen. Taylor at the close of 1849. Mr. Donelson had scarcely reached his home in Tennessee in 1850, when he became enlisted in the effort to secure the settlement of the question then agitating the country and growing out of the acquisition of Territory from Mexico. He attended the famous Southern Convention at Nashville, as a Union man, alleging that if propositions to break up the confederacy were brought forward by that body, they ought to be exposed and denounced to the country. His decided course as a friend of the compromise of 1850, induced the leaders of the Democratic party who concurred with



ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, AMERICAN CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.—(AMBROTYPED BY BRADY.)

him in opinion, to invite him to take charge of the Washington Union, in the columns of which paper he urged with great force and ability, the principles indorsed in the Compromise, as the basis of the action of the Democratic party in respect to the subject of slavery. Finding, however, that the ultraists north and south could not be brought to recognize an organ which was in the hands of one who had consistently opposed the doctrine of nullification and secession, Mr. Donelson retired from his position about the period of Mr. Pierce's election.

After the formation of Mr. Pierce's cabinet, which was regarded by Mr. Donelson as the indication of a policy unfavorable to the old constitutional and Union doctrines of Washington, Madison, and Jackson, he has no longer acted with the present administration, but, on the contrary, entered warmly into the organization of the American party.

With these brief references to the prominent points in the life of this distinguished citizen, which have been kindly furnished us by one of his most intimate friends, we close this narrative, by stating that Mr. Donelson is not the adopted son of Gen. Jackson, as has been very generally supposed; the adopted son of the General bears his name. Mr. Donelson is the nephew, and to him was bequeathed the sword presented by the State of Tennessee to Gen. Jackson. It will be seen by reference to the will of Gen. Jackson that he presents this sword as a token of his love and affection for Mr. Donelson.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A man named George Bolster, for some time in the employ of John M. Hopkins, of Washington Heights, in this city, as coachman and gardener, had absented himself the greater part of Sunday, June 29, and returned home in the afternoon in a state of intoxication. He immediately went to bed and fell asleep. On being awakened by his employer to obtain a key in his possession, Bolster became terribly enraged and attacked Mr. Hopkins in the most savage manner. After receiving some severe injuries, Mr. H. escaped from the madman, who became perfectly furious and ungovernable. Efforts were made to pacify him without success, and he attacked a brother-in-law of Mr. H's, who had been attracted by the noise. An ineffectual attempt was made to shoot him, when an unknown man struck him several blows with a stick. Bolster fell and remained insensible until his death, which took place in fifteen minutes after the blows were inflicted. Coroner Hill held an inquest on the body. The unknown man who struck the fatal blow has disappeared and cannot be found.

THE MORMON CASE.—Samuel Jervis, the Englishman who came to this country in pursuit of his wife and three children, who were en route for Utah, to join the Mormons, in a most distressing state of mind. It appears that although the wife acknowledged before the Court that she was content to live with her husband and three children, and promised that they should not be taken hence for the purpose of joining the Mormons, she gave him the slip, and it is sup-

posed left by the Erie train, with her unfortunate little girls and boy, for a worse bondage, morally, mentally, and physically, than is to be found even in the worst of Southern slavery.

THEOLOGY IN GERMANY.—After a long period of orthodox stagnation and rationalistic destruction, Germany is said to have produced, in the present century, a larger number of commentators, church historians, and speculative theologians, distinguished for learning and genius than any other country during the same time. Some thirty or fifty years ago, the principal distinction was between Rationalists and Supernaturalists—those who denied, and those who maintained a supernatural revelation, the inspiration and authority of the Bible, the fundamental doctrines of the church, &c. The former had the ascendancy, and were led by such men as Wegscheider and Gesenius of Halle, Paulus of Heidelberg, Rocher of Weimar, Bretschneider of Gotha. The most distinguished supernaturalist of the older school were Reinhardt of Wittenberg, afterward court preacher in Dresden, Storr, Flatt, Steudel and Knapp.

A VENERABLE PRESBYTERY.—The Presbytery of New Brunswick was organized one hundred and eighteen years since, and though now confined to a comparatively small territory, numbers fifty ministers and about thirty churches, with some 8,000 communicants. The contributions to various religious and benevolent objects for the year ending in April last, amounted to more than \$63,000.

PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.

First. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being who rules the universe, for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American independence.

3d. Americans must rule America, and to this end, native-born citizens should be selected for all State, federal or municipal offices or government employment, in preference to naturalized citizens—*scribes*.

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, shall be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political station (whether of native or foreign birth), who recognizes any alliance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, who refuses to recognize the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere), as paramount to all other laws, as rules of particular action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the right of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress, *provided always*, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory can admit others than native-born citizens to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office, unless such persons shall have been naturalized according to the laws of the United States.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers and persons convicted of crime, from landing on our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with the religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office, except those indicated in the 5th section of this platform.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subservience to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in re-opening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right of suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the removal of Judge Bronson from the Collectorship of New York upon false and untenable grounds; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the departments of the governments; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice; as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th. Therefore, to remedy existing evils, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American party" upon the principles herein before stated, eschewing all sectional questions, and uniting upon those purely national, and admitting into said party all American citizens (referred to in the 3d, 4th, and 5th sections) who openly avow the principles and opinions heretofore expressed, and who will subscribe their names to this platform.—Provided, nevertheless, that a majority of those members present at any meeting of a local council where an applicant applies for membership in the American party, may, for any reason by them deemed sufficient, deny admission to such applicant.

15th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

PLAN OF PUBLICATION.

THE country edition will contain the latest metropolitan news, general miscellany, sporting chronicles of the turf and field; religious intelligence, music, and the drama, up to Thursday evening, and will be despatched early on Friday morning. The New York edition will be published on Saturday morning, and will contain the latest intelligences, foreign and domestic, markets, &c., up to the latest hour on Friday night.

Price, 10 cents per copy.

Six months Subscription, 1 volume - - - \$2 00
 " " " 2 volumes - - - 4 00
 " " " 10 volumes - - - 19 00

One copy of the News & Frank Leslie's Gazette, \$6 per annum.
 One copy of the News & Frank Leslie's New York Journal, \$5 50 per annum.

Subscriptions should be addressed to FRANK LESLIE, 12 and 14 Spruce Street, New York. Communications to Frank Leslie's Illustrated News

To CORRESPONDENTS.—If artists and amateurs living in distant parts of the Union, or in Central or South America, and Canada, will favor us with drawings of remarkable accidents or incidents, with written descriptions, they will be thankfully received, and if transferred to our columns, a fair price, when demanded, will be paid as a consideration. If our officers of the army and navy, engaged upon our frontiers, or attached to stations in distant parts of the world, will favor us with their assistance, the obligation will be cordially acknowledged, and every thing will be done to render such contributions in our columns in the most artistic manner.

ENGLISH AGENCY.—Subscriptions received by Trubner & Co., 12 Paternoster Row, London.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

NEW YORK, JULY 5, 1856.

OUR NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

PERHAPS in our political history we have never had the appearance of more bitter sectional animosities than now exist in the body politic. Demagoguism in all its forms, and fanaticism in all its phases are rampant, separation of interests between the North and the South seems to be on the increase, and civil war threatens upon our western frontier. In the midst of all this darkness comes along our national anniversary, and for a moment changes the current of national thought, and directs it to the deeds of patriotism, and the hours of sufferings, that ushered in our independence, and established us as a nation. Every section of our country is awakened into a zealous determination to have a gala day of rejoicing—the old offer up prayers for the mercies of the past, the middle-aged rejoice in the present, and "Young America" burns powder "for the good time coming," and at least for the day, we are, through the glorious recollections of '76, a band of brothers. To the despondent it should be a matter of consolation that for the last few years the disposition to do honor to the glorious Fourth has been increasingly enthusiastic—a new spirit of patriotism seems to spring up, just in proportion that a demand is made for its blessed influence, and disorganisers, so far from weakening our bonds of unity, only fan the flame of fraternal love into a more effulgent brilliancy. Glorious, indeed, are all the associations of our national anniversary, glorious, in their influence on the present, and glorious for good in the future. We hail the noise and bustle—the crowded streets—the thronged edifices—the tramp of citizen soldiery—the bad orations—the worse liquor—the pistols—the firing of cannon—the consumption of lager-bier—the everything, in fact, peculiar to "Fourth of July" as an evidence that the people are sound on the constitution and the Union, and nobody is seriously afraid that we are not a great and mighty people.

Our old Knickerbockers will read the following with interest; it gives a new idea of Dutch gallantry:—The servant girls and women of the humbler classes in Holland have a singular custom in their manner of visiting public places on fete and gala days. Dutch propriety will not allow them to stay away—not that these qualities are any stronger in their feminine than in their masculine developments, in Holland or any where else. The Dutch girls hire the young men to go with them, and pay their gallants according to the value of their services, thus securing the best attention. A good looking fellow, with plenty of brass buttons and with agreeable manners, of course finds the most constant employment and the best prices. When I heard of this custom, I was inclined to charge it upon the lack of personal charms in the Dutch damsels. It required only a short walk through the streets of Rotterdam to overthrow this theory. The women of the humbler class in Holland are remarkable for their good looks, far surpassing those of England and France. They have a freshness of complexion, a jaunty trimness of figure, and a pleasant expression of the face that is always agreeable, and often rises to positive beauty. The effect is increased by the neatness of the dress. Probably the habits of cleanliness in which they are educated are not without influence in producing this comeliness of personal appearance. But I think the women of Holland are naturally handsome. I saw a woman trundling a wheelbarrow in Rotterdam, whose I natural beauty, in a belittling dress—it could hardly have been neater or more picturesque—would have won admirers in the gayest drawing-room. A young gentleman who was with me, and whose ideas, like my own, were shocked at such unseemly labor by one of the gentle sex, declared, in the natural impulse of his gallantry, that he was disposed to relieve her of her burden. But the barrow was heavy, and the girl seemed used to it; so my friend's resolution went the way of good resolutions generally, and the girl went the way of Dutch damsels, a living picture for the right of women to usurp the occupation of men.

The New Orleans papers represent that the flight of their citizens to the North has begun even earlier than usual, and that the streets of the Crescent City are already deserted. One of the most influential journals, complains in this wise:—"We have often wondered at the proneness of our citizens—Southern men and staunch supporters of Southern institutions at that—to lavish their money on the North, when, by remaining in the South, they can obtain all they need—recreation, pleasure, renewed mental and bodily activity, a cool and bracing atmosphere impregnated with saline particles, sea-bathing, and the choicest offerings of Neptune and Pomona. Yet such is the force of habit, that the very men who are constantly clamoring against the North, who execrate Freesoil, and are ready to dissolve the Union sooner than yield to Northern exactions, are foremost in enriching that hated section, and in abandoning their own vicinity, which confessedly presents every advantage that can be possibly obtained elsewhere. The money annually expended by Southerners in visits to the North would, if accumulated into a fund, tend materially to the development of our resources, the increase and extension of our industry, and the independence of our commerce."

The dangers of the seas have been strikingly illustrated in the last few days, by the publication of whole columns of ships lost in six months, from January 1st to July 1st, 1856. The number, where the vessels are designated, is 334, besides 1,218 others that arrived at various ports with more or less damage. Of those known to have been lost, or never heard from, and all hope given up in respect to them, were 30 ships, 11 barks, 16 brigs, 26 schooners, and 3 steamers; of the latter the much lamented Pacific. They were American vessels bound to or from Foreign ports, or from one port in the United States to another, and very many belonging to New York. The amount of loss by the 334 mentioned, was nearly twelve millions of dollars—by the 1,218, \$1,250,000, and the damage to cargo of latter \$2,800,000; making, in all, nearly \$16,000,000, an amount of loss, in the same space of time, unparalleled. The destruction of life, of course, was great; and the amount of suffering experienced from the severe weather, even where vessels escaped shipwreck, none but poor Jack could realize, which suffering has been unprecedented beyond anything known in former years.

The news from California is still of an exciting character. The "civil revolution" is proceeding, and although an opposition is springing up among the friends of those who are arrested and punished by the "Vigilance Committee," still the people of "the Interior" as well as those in the City of San Francisco stand by the self-constituted government.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The Electoral College of the United States consists of two hundred and ninety six votes, distributed as follows:—

SIXTEEN FREE STATES.		FIFTEEN SLAVE STATES.	
Maine	3	Delaware	3
New Hampshire	3	Maryland	8
Vermont	3	Virginia	15
Massachusetts	13	North Carolina	10
Rhode Island	4	South Carolina	8
Connecticut	6	Georgia	10
New York	35	Florida	3
New Jersey	7	Alabama	9
Pennsylvania	27	Mississippi	7
Ohio	23	Louisiana	6
Indiana	13	Texas	4
Illinois	11	Tennessee	12
Michigan	11	Kentucky	12
Wisconsin	6	Missouri	9
Iowa	5	Arkansas	4
California	4		
Total	176	Total	120
		Grand total.	296

RAILWAY ROMANCE.

A LADY, belonging to Glasgow, lately found herself at Weymouth on her way north, and in consequence of her unprotected state took possession of an empty first class carriage. Here, however, she was not destined to remain long alone, as a vis a vis soon appeared in the shape of a gentleman, remarkable for nothing but the extraordinary downcast air which stuck to him in spite of his manifold endeavors to discard it. A conversation soon ensued, and the weather and all commonplace topics having been discussed, feminine curiosity induced her to inquire into the reason of his gloominess, and fathom the mystery of the secret sorrow which rankled in his bosom. He was dejected, he admitted; the truth was he had been gambling on the previous evening, and had lost all his ready money.—In fact, he was reduced to such low straits that the loan of five pounds would be taken as an especial favor; could she oblige him? Sad was his tale, and it was not without its effect. So "youthful indiscretion," "moment of folly," "never do so any more," and similar phrases having been bandied about, the lady handed over the requisite sum. Addresses were exchanged, thanks tendered and accepted, and the travellers parted. Meanwhile the lady arrived at home, and days passed without any sign of a return—weeks rolled on with a like result—months were numbered, and it came not—still she never despaired, and in spite of friendly banterings, and the fact that the gentleman's address was a false one. At last her faith was rewarded, and her expectations crowned with success. A letter was received from her unknown debtor, enclosing his thanks and a ten pound note, at the same time expressing a wish that she would not attempt to pierce the veil of his incognito.

MORALS OF SAN FRANCISCO.—A letter from the editor of the Oregon Christian Advocate, writing from San Francisco, says that the morals of that city are far superior now to those of 1851. There is not a gambling establishment to be seen in all the city; the stores and shops are generally closed upon the Sabbath; and the churches are well attended and in a prosperous condition. A Convention of all the Sabbath School Superintendents and Teachers of California has been called to meet in the city of San Francisco, the object being to communicate statistics and other information in relation to the progress and general condition of every Sabbath School of the State and Territory.

SYNOPSIS OF NEWS.

We are informed that a young lady, 18 years of age, daughter of a widowed mother, named Eaton, residing at East Bloomfield, on Tuesday evening last eloped with her Uncle, who leaves a wife and child in New York. They are supposed to have gone to California.—*Newark Advertiser*, June 27.

THALBERG, the eminent European pianist, will arrive here in October, and make a professional tour through the United States. The opera season at the Varieties has been indefinitely postponed on account of the illness of Vestrali.

There are no people in the world, not even the Arabs, who treat their horses more humanely than the New York cartmen. The latest invention which their ingenuity has devised for the comfort of their beasts is a portable awning suspended over their backs to prevent Phoebus, who, in olden times, was fond of horses, from wooing their animals too warmly. The steeds, although they seem ambitious enough, make no objection to being thus thrown in the shade. It is a pity that stage proprietors cannot provide for their horses with equal care.

An experienced drover from the West says that the supply of fat cattle is immense, and will soon be heard from in a general reduction of prices.

The North American National Executive Committee request Americans everywhere to hold aloof from all ratifications for a few days, when they expect all will be made fully satisfactory for a union upon principles which shall require no sacrifices which American patriots would not freely make for Union and Victory.

The President has officially recognized Ferdinand A. Reuss as Consul of Frankfurt-on-the-Main at St. Louis.

Charles Criswold of New York, has been appointed and confirmed to be the Consul of the United States for the port of Manila, Philippine Islands.

The M. E. Conference has 19 Universities and Colleges, with nearly 100 professors and students; 75,000 volumes in college libraries; 13 seminaries, with 300 teachers and 14,000 pupils. Value of college property—buildings, libraries, &c. \$500,000—Total endowments, \$1,500,000. Two theological seminaries—one at Concord, with an endowment over \$5,000; and one at Evanston, near Chicago, called the Garrett Theological Institute, with an endowment of \$300,000 by the will of the late Mr. GARRETT; 6 theological professors, and 109 theological students. The whole amount of literary property amounted at \$3,130,000.

The cars on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad brought in to Detroit, last week, the first hundred barrels of flour, from Cornum, Shawassaw County, which for some time, will be the western terminus of that line of travel.

During the last six months, not an indictment has been found for breach of the Liquor Law of Massachusetts, though the fact is notorious that it is daily violated in upwards of fifteen hundred places in the city.

The Boston Journal says: Among the exports per ship *Sumatra*, which cleared yesterday for Melbourne, we notice upwards of six thousand pounds of yellow muffs!

Influential democratic papers in South Carolina are unqualified in their denunciation of the Cincinnati nominations. The Columbia Times, Orangeburg Southern, Sumterville Times, Darlington Flag, and the Pee Dee Times are among them.

The amount of loss by marine disasters, total and partial, within a period of six months, is nearly sixteen millions of dollars, and is probably without parallel in our commercial history.

It having been alleged that Fremont was married by a Roman Catholic, the Albany Journal gives the following very natural explanation:—"The 'young Lieutenant' had won a gifted and very beautiful girl, the daughter of a distinguished statesman, by whom the bans were forbidden. But 'where there is a will there is a way.' Though no other clergyman in Washington dared to officiate, a Catholic priest was found who 'took the responsibility.' And who objects? No man or woman with the spirit of either."

Advices from Mexico to June 22d, state that considerable uneasiness is felt with regard to the Spanish movements.

The Court of Claims expect, before the end of the Congressional session, to decide one hundred and twenty-five cases, and to have examined two hundred.

At the last accounts from Santa Fé, the Narago Indians continued their depredations, and it is thought the difficulties cannot be settled without resort to a strong military force, as a opinion seems to prevail among the Indians that their power is superior to that of the United States. The Apaches were also restive.

It is rumored that the District Attorney and Mr. Brady have agreed to allow the trial of Baker to take place at Hudson. In this case the trial will come off early in December. The Court has as yet made no order in the case.

Gen. G. A. Scroggs publishes a letter in the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, repudiating the action of the North American Convention, and giving in his adhesion to Fillmore and Donelson.

The Albany Argus says the entire \$500,000 stock of the Albany Bridge Company was subscribed recently, and the first instalment, \$25,000 paid in.

Hosea Hardie, a man fifty-six years of age, was sentenced in Schenectady, at the Circuit Term held there last week, to ten years imprisonment in Clinton Prison, for violating the person of a little girl but thirteen years of age.

The great sale of blood cattle at the farm of Col. Morris, Fordham, Westchester County, in this State, was the greatest sale of this nature that has ever taken place in America.

An editor commenced the publication of a paper a few months since "in the woods, in a town without a name." The place is on the line of the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad, and has recently been surveyed and christened Kilburn City, in honor of Byron Kilburn, of Milwaukee.

A party of Chippewa Indians recently shot and scalped a Dutch girl named Susan, near Davis Ferry, on the Minnesota River.

It is to be lamented in New Orleans that there is but one gun in the Arsenal that is deemed safe, all the others being old Spanish pieces and nearly worn out.

A serious riot lately took place on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, between a fishing party and a large number of soldiers. One or two persons were cut, and the Marshal of Moultrieville, who interfered, was badly beaten.

It is reported by telegraph that a Methodist Conference which met at Rochester, Missouri, on the 14th of June, was mobbed by some Pro Slavery men: the presiding officer tarred and feathered, and the members dispersed and ordered to leave the State. An old man who tried to prevent the outrage was shot.

PROF. CONRAD, of Whittensburg College, Ohio, estimates the number of Germans in the United States at about 4,000,000.

A ship has arrived at Grosse Isle, Canada, from Cork, with 150 men to reinforce the 16th regiment in Quebec.

A man named "Old Bill Davis" shot another person named Sawyer, in Elizabeth City, Va., on the 18th of June. He died in about ten minutes after receiving the contents of the gun in the breast.

The trade of Algiers with France is worth every year 120,000,000 francs. In 1853, the colony shipped to different French ports 1,000,000 hectolitres of grain, and the following year, 2,000,000. The horse-breeding establishments in the colony contain 2,207 stallions and 62,000 mares. The stallions are of the finest breeds, and were imported by the Emperor from Central Arabia.

An Artesian Well has recently been sunk to a depth of 185 feet and a full supply of good water obtained on the North Point battle ground, near Baltimore, Md., a place heretofore very deficient in that respect. This is the third artesian well in the State of Maryland; the other two being at Frederick and Annapolis.

A life raft has been sent to Philadelphia from New York, intended to be used by the Gloucester ferry. It consists of large tubes of rattan, divided into longitudinal compartments, which are impervious to air and water by a covering of canvas. They are 15 feet in length, arranged in an elliptical form, with an extreme breadth of 7½ feet, and possess a buoyant power of 7,000 pounds, or a capacity sufficient to sustain 150 persons. They cost about \$100 each.

The heat on the 29th and 30th of June was intolerable. Our thermometer, in the fourth story, insisted on about 95° all the afternoon, and was not less than 92° in the evening. There were some cases of sunstroke.

In giving evidence in a case of burglary which recently came before a magistrate at Ashton-under-Lyne, (England), Mr. Marland, a pawnbroker, who is also a blacksmith, said that a door lock would be much more easily picked with the key in the lock than without. He could pick nearly any lock with a piece of wire if the key were left in the lock; and knowing that, he always took the keys out of the doors.

A great boat race took place at Halifax recently, and the St. John's oarsmen, the conquerors of the Bostonians last year, were beaten by a Halifax crew.

One thousand pounds of wafers are used by the House of Representatives, at Washington, in a single session.

The New York Statue of Washington, in Union Square, was unveiled on the 4th of July.

Mr. George P. Marsh, formerly U. S. Minister to Turkey, has published a small volume, (*The Camel, his Organisation, Habits and Uses*), with a view of giving popular instruction respecting that patient and useful quadruped, "the ship of the desert," which is about being introduced, with a view to being acclimated in this country, with the aid of the present Secretary of War.

MUSIC.

HOWEVER regretful we may be at the present dearth of musical entertainments, the a-fair appearance of the thermometer which grins at us from the fearful height of 96 or 100 deg. in the shade, consoles us, if it does not entirely reconcile us, to the deprivation.

While all our citizens, who can afford it, are cooling their fevered blood by the "sad sea wave," or on the breezy tops of mountains, our cousins of London are being paraded in crowded theatres, or stowed in suffocating concert-rooms. We involuntarily shudder at the thought, and doubt if even the glorious attraction of the transcendent artists who now throng the English metropolises would tempt us to enter the area of those fashionable and inevitable vapor-baths, mis-called, in summer, places of amusement.

The London season of 1886 has up to the latest dates proved more than usually eventful and will be memorable in the musical and dramatic annals of that city. Inaugured by a national rejoicing at the consummation of a long-desired peace, its promise was hopeful and brilliant, and its results have more than realized the most sanguine expectations. There was much satisfaction exhibited in the early part of the season at the re-appearance of "La Diva," the ever-youthful and incomparable Grisi—the public and the critics declaring her even more acceptable than last season. Our Bosio, too, commanded the admiration of all, and won the almost unanimous commendations of the press.

The peerless Alboni then aroused the enthusiasm of the public, the beauty of her matchless voice being altogether unimpaired. But like all contraltos she aims at a soprano reputation, and tried the experiment in London as she did here in America. We made at the time strong exceptions to certain of her personations, and among others particularly to her "Amina" in "Sonnambula." We find in one of the most thoroughly critical journals of London the following entire endorsement of what we then wrote:

"Personal size and mental sorrow," remarks Miss Austen in "Persuasion," have certainly no necessary proportions. A bulky figure has good a right to be in deep affliction as the most graceful set of limbs in the world. But, fair or not fair, there are the most unbecoming conjunctions which reason will patronize in vain, which taste cannot tolerate, which ridicule will seize. We have no fear of being accused of personality if we point out that there are limits which Nature will have respected in Art. When Signor Lablanche personated the starved prisoner in "I Masnadieri," how was it possible to remain blind to the discrepancy between the actor and his occupation? Were Mr. Buckstone to appear as "Romeo" he would draw few tears, we are afraid. That actress was amongst actresses a positive Queen of Sheba for subtlety, who, on being asked to play "The Grecian Daughter," replied "Yes, if you will give me a Grecian profile." Dramatic genius can do much to add cubits to the stature of the pigmy, to reduce the volume of a Goliath—but Madame Alboni has small dramatic genius; and accomplished though she be as a vocalist, if she will attempt "La Sonnambula" the flagrant unfitness of such an attempt on her part renders silence on our side a dis-service to the lady and an abuse of public good faith. Her performance, then, besides being singular to see, was dramatically null, and only partially effective as a piece of singing. Madame Alboni was frequently out of tune—at the beginning of the evening her voice betrayed her more than once. In her *aria* and final *romance* the pleasure which her executive brilliancy must otherwise have given us was impaired by the diversity of weight and quality of her notes—no two *romances* being executed in the same register—no passage being taken without a mixture of thick and thin destructive of that flow and serenity which the music of Bellini's village opera demands.

Nor were those which we have mentioned the only stars of the early part of the season, for "the dear Mario," the handsomest of men and the most exquisite of tenors, together with the inimitable Ronconi, and Didie, Tagliacolo, Polonini and others, supported the various operas produced. But as the time approached appointed for the debut of Piccolomini, the musical excitement began to rise until it reached fever heat, and the rush for places, the crowding and the mobbing, equalled the frantic demonstrations related of the "first nights" of Jenny Lind's operatic career in England. As a vocalist, Piccolomini is by no means perfect. This is admitted upon all hands, while it is also admitted that she presents positive indications of greatness, which only awaits that development which will surely result from a little more practice. It is the happy union of high dramatic power with fine musical perception which stamps her with the promise of becoming one of the first of living lyric artists. Her debut, it will be remembered, was made in Verdi's Opera, "La Traviata," which has not yet been represented in America. The plot of "Traviata" is identical with that of "Camille," as represented at Miss Laura Keane's Varieties. It is highly dramatic, and afforded full scope to the genius of Piccolomini. One critic describes her performance as follows:—Such is the part in which the young actress first appeared before the English public, and nothing could have charmed than her whole performance of it. It embraced the most brilliant gaiety and the deepest pathos, and it is difficult to decide in which phase of the character she was most successful. Signora Piccolomini is not above one or two and twenty, and looks still younger. She is small and slight, but exquisitely formed, and full of grace. Her features are distinct with intelligence and feeling. In the first scene where she appears as the sprightly hostess of a gay party, nothing could be more attractive than her exuberant but perfectly elegant vivacity. In this scene there is a little Anacreontic song sung by her with Calzolari (in the part of the lover) and accompanied by chorus. This air, so pretty that it raised expectations as to the general quality of music were disappointed, was sung so delightfully with such fire and abandon, that it threw the audience into a transport of enthusiasm which did not subside during the whole performance. In the great scene in the second act between Violetta and Alfredo's father, where the girl, after a fearful struggle, resolves to sacrifice herself for her lover's welfare, Madlle. Piccolomini showed still higher powers. The tumult of contending passions, ending in a noble and dignified resolution, was painted with a truth and beauty not to be surpassed. As to the closing scene of the whole, we cannot attempt to describe it, made up as it was of a thousand minute traits of nature and feeling which went at once to the heart of every one, suffusing many bright eyes with tears, and moving even the most "unused to the melting mood." Racciol's dying scene in "Adrienne Lecouvreur" is the only thing to which we can compare it. Madlle. Piccolomini, young though she be, is already an actress of the highest class. We cannot say as yet the same thing of her as a singer, though we have no doubt that in this respect, too, she will reach the summit of her art. With the most precious endowments of nature she is profusely gifted. She has a lovely voice, a pure soprano of a sympathetic quality and great power and compass. The beauty of the tones, too, is heightened by the sensibility they express; and she sung with great refinement and delicacy. One thing she has yet to learn—that finished execution which is the result of consummate art, and of which the finest specimen is to be found in the singing of Alboni. But this is a defect which time and study will be sure to remove; and it is but a slight spot amid the "blaze of so many beauties." There is a per contra to this in another journal, in whose critical judgment we place much reliance.

"Her stature is diminutive; her features are agreeable—restless rather than variable in their play, and suggesting comedy rather than tragedy as their owner's fitting occupation. Her gestures are expressive. In the first act there was animation enough, though no such fascination as justified the passion of her lover. In the second act her distress was too spasmodic for our northern tastes; but in the third, or death act, much of her pantomime was admirable. Her reception of Alfredo on his return, the love, almost (not altogether) stronger than death, with which she struggled to meet his embrace—and the feeble, fluttering death with which she abated her servant in serach of the physician—could hardly be exceeded, or be repaid by too much applause. Even in those parts of the opera where we least liked Madlle. Piccolomini, we recognize the earnestness of her dramatic intentions. She listens capably—she articulates beautifully; the "dole favella" has rarely been heard in clearer perfection than from her lips. As an actress, then, there is much to praise in this young lady—as a singer, at present, very little. Madlle. Piccolomini's voice is a limited soprano, capable of reaching above the line with effort, and strongest in its upper tones. As regards its quality, we are somewhat uncertain. If her voice be not spoilt for the future, at present it is misused,—such sweetness as it might possess being perpetually neutralized by its owner's perpetual desire to throw the infections of parlance into her musical tone. This, in a singer, is a mistake as grave as it is in an actor to use figurative passages in the first act of the opera, which should be played with, were forced through by her without grace, lightness or correctness. Her intonation, when a distant interval had to be taken, was often uncertain. In short, her appearance this day week, though it revealed to us an interesting actress—and one who, we imagine, if not hampered by music, might go far and do much—did not introduce to us either the voice or the singer which report had prepared us to expect in Madlle. Piccolomini."

In subsequent articles this judgment has been somewhat modified, and the conclusion we arrive at is that in Piccolomini, with all her faults and shortcomings, arising from youth and inexperience, we recognize the successor of the lyric and dramatic honors of Pasta, Malibran and Grisi. We feel assured that she will not belie her present marvellous promise, for she possesses all that fire and enthusiasm, and all that devotion to her art which can only be found in the most perfect musical organizations.

Of the music of "La Traviata" we find the following not very flattering remarks: "The music may be very briefly described; it is tuncful but commonplace, bare, and trivial, although now and then touching some of the composer's ingenuity in the way of bringing about effects. It will not tend to raise Verdi's reputation in this country. A collection of mere songs and duets, it is wanting in those artistic and harmonious combinations, which have made the "Trovatore" and "Rigoletto" such general favorites."

Another Prima Donna has appeared and created a furor second only to that of Piccolomini; indeed in an artistic point of view her triumph has been more complete. She appeared in the character of "Leonora" in Verdi's "Trovatore," supported, for the first time, by Alboni as "Azucena," Beaucardé as "Manrico," and Beneventano as the "Count de Luna." The performance was said to have been a great throughout, even our old impulsive friend Beneventano coming in for a share of approbation. The new Prima Donna, Madame Albertini, is English by birth, but her education has been wholly Italian. The following account of her debut will give some idea of the sensation she created. "She has been before the public a good many years, and has established her reputation as an accomplished singer and a powerful tragedian. Her figure is tall and commanding, and her features, though perhaps not regularly handsome, are striking and expressive. Her voice is a real soprano, of great power and compass, though it seems to have suffered a little in the highest part of the scale, probably in consequence of her being accustomed to sing the music of Verdi, which tries severely the strongest voice. Madame Albertini, in order to give her high notes and sufficient power, is apt to force her voice too much and make it somewhat shrill and piercing. Notwithstanding this defect, however, her voice is a superb organ, and she uses it like a most accomplished artist."

Her execution is clear and brilliant, and her method of vocalization is that of the best Italian school. She is peculiarly excellent in the delivery of recitative; and no native Italian could claim that beautiful language with greater force and purity. Everything she does, both as an actress and a singer, is full of intelligence and feeling. On her very first appearance she made a strong impression upon the audience. The fine air in the opening scene, "Tacea la notte placida," was given with such beautiful execution and such a warmth of expression, that it was received with thunders of applause. Throughout the piece her success became more and more triumphant, and the curtain fell amid enthusiastic acclamations from all parts of the house. There cannot be a doubt that this success was perfectly legitimate, achieved solely by great and positive merit, for the language, while it admits the success, is somewhat cold and constrained, a tone usually adopted by the London critics when speaking of native artists. Native talent is not fashionable or favored at Court, and we regret to say that the press reflects this ungenerous and unpatriotic feeling, and gives "the cold shoulder" to everything musical, tainted with the misfortune of an English pedigree.

Madame Schumann, wife of the composer, one of the first pianists of the age, is attracting much attention in London, and is rendering her husband's music somewhat acceptable by her exquisite and feeling playing. Charles Halle, who as the interpreter of piano forte classics, has no superior and possibly no equal has succeeded in awakening a sort of taste among the London Concert visitors for Sebastian Bach. It is a high work, but his measurable success proves that the love for the strict and beautiful though antiquated (if such music can ever become old), is only dormant, and may be aroused into active existence. A new pianist, Signor Andreoli, has made his mark in London; he is said to have entire mastery of the keyboard and to be "almost the one player we recollect who has been able to reconcile us to Mr. Thalberg's music when not played by the composer."

The appearance of Ristori in London must be considered as the crowning triumph, so far, of this remarkable season. She appeared at the Lyceum in MM. Legouve's and Montanelli's "Medea," and her success has fully equalled the warmest anticipations of her friends and admirers. The exquisite beauty of her voice, the intensity of her pathos, the wonderful dramatic energy which characterizes all her delineations, place her in the opinion both of the public and the press on a level with Rachel in her most inspired moments; and in the gentler but no less powerful emotions of a woman's nature, soars far above where Rachel can never hope to reach. She touches the heart while she satisfies the intellect, and controls the entire sympathy of her auditors. She is a marvellous actress, and we should not be surprised if her visit to England should result in her studying the language and eventually appearing on the English stage as the interpreter of Shakespeare! That would indeed be an epoch in the history of the stage, and we need some such inspired Prophetess to resuscitate the fallen state of the Dramatic Art. Covent Garden Theatre will certainly be rebuilt on a plan specially adapted to Operatic purposes. It is reported that the celebrated composer Myerbeer will write a new opera expressly for the opening of the house. Sigismund Thalberg, the greatest pianist of this or any other age, will visit us in the Fall. He has made a brilliant and successful tour through South America and will drop in upon New York, on his way to England. We rejoice that our readers will have an opportunity of hearing this great artist; they will at last be able to estimate the funy attempts of many players who professed to play Thalberg's music in Thalberg's style!

WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE.—It is reported that this celebrated composer and popular man has been suddenly afflicted with blindness, the result of incessant labor in preparing two Operas for production, one in London and the other in Paris. Wallace was afflicted in a like manner some six years ago, while engaged in Paris on a work for the Grand Opera. He was for six weeks confined in a room into which no ray of light was allowed to penetrate. This long rest and the constant attendance of the first French physicians and oculists partially restored his sight, but not until he returned to this country by way of Lima, was the cure complete. We fully believe a most sincere hope, that the present blindness, which is said to afflict him, will yield to care and judicious treatment, for the world can neither afford to lose the man nor the talent. As soon as he can leave with safety, he will start for this country, where our bright heavens and pure air will make a new man of him.

Gottschalk and La Grange, when last heard of, were in Buffalo. Their success has been uniformly great.

The high-faluting critic of a weekly contemporary, whom we alluded to last week, is late at our remarks, instead of being thankful for a notice of any kind. In a spirit of most refined amiability he advises us to quote his articles more frequently, but we are unable to do so because we have no column especially devoted to items of facetiae, under which head alone his serious scribblings could be inserted. A comic paper in this city sometimes publishes musical criticisms in *travestie* but we hardly think that our high-faluting friend knows enough to fill the department even in that journal.

IMPORTANT MUSICAL PUBLICATION.—We have just received from J. A. Novello, 389 Broadway, a beautiful edition of Hector Berlioz's "Modern Instrumentation and Orchestration." This is beyond all comparison the most able, thorough and comprehensive work ever written upon the subject. We have not space this week to notice it as it deserves, but in our next we shall speak of it in full.

We have also received "The Annie Redowa," composed and dedicated to Spencer B. Briggs, Esq., by Harry Sandersson. It is pretty, danceable in the extreme, and is published and for sale at 505 Broadway.

THE DRAMA.

BOWERY THEATRE.—On Monday evening, June 9th, this theatre opened under the management of Mr. John Brougham. The house has been completely altered, refitted, painted, decorated and generally beautified, and presents at once an appearance of lightness and elegance. It looks like a first-rate Broadway establishment that had wandered into the Bowery and become naturalized. The new curtain and new scenery were excellent and artistic, although from our position we could hardly judge. The crowd was so great that we could only obtain fitful glimpses at the stage. The house was crowded to overflowing, hundreds of ladies and gentlemen were standing in the lobbies, and hundreds left the house not able to obtain either seat or standing room. Everything was applauded to the echo—the house, the scenes, the orchestra, the actresses, and the actors, and finally the manager, whose appearance was the signal for a tumult of applause that fairly shook the house. The following address, which Mr. Brougham delivered, was responded to most enthusiastically by all present, and Mr. Brougham retired amid a roar of applause which must have seemed to him, as it was, an earnest of appreciation and encouragement:

OPENING ADDRESS.

I wish it were my forte, in sounding verse,
The power and praises fully to rehearse
Of those old master hands, whose polished page
Reflected back the features of their age,
In such enduring form that no decay
Or lapse of time can bid them fade away;
But as it's not, and as I hate pretense,
I'll try and talk a little common sense.
Old friends and new, then (for I am somewhat loath
To fancy that I don't see some of both),
I shall at once proceed to show my hand,
Likewise the platform upon which we stand.
In these electioneering days 'tis just as well
Our claims upon your suffrages to tell.
But first and foremost, though the notion shocks us,
We don't care a pin how much you stuff our boxes.
Our watchword is the people, and we call on you
To vote the full ticket every night: 'tis true
You'll have to pay the price the people always do.
Our cause is onward, with the rolling tide
Of human progress. Here the stream is wide,
And to each venture on it, great or small,
There's a free berth and ample room for all.
Again our canvass is unfurled; again
The brave old Bowery flag floats at the main!
And while I've the honor to command this deck,
It shall untarnished wave, in peace or wreck.
All taut and trim, our fresh-regined vessel stands,
Freighted with hope, and manned by trusty hands.
But useless all, unless you swell our sails
(And I've no doubt you will) with prosperous gales—
For I'll deserve them—that I dare avow:
At least we'll try: the proof's before you know:
With a clean bill of health we gallily start,
From stem to stern, in all and every part;
And clean we shall remain, above, below,
While there's a broom on hand to make her so.

The pieces performed were "The Married Rake," and "Macbeth." The artists whose names appeared in the casts of the pieces guaranteed the excellence of the performance, but we can say nothing of our own knowledge for the reason above stated, that we could hardly see the stage, and could not hear the actors.

If the opening night, with its enthusiasm and its crowds, affords any data from which to predict the future of this establishment, we should think that a period of success altogether unparalleled in the history of the Bowery Theatre has commenced, and can be prolonged while enterprise and judgment distinguish the managerial conduct. There is no reservation in our congratulation of Mr. Brougham so far. He has achieved wonders in a very short time, and besides gathering together a most excellent company, he has made the Theatre a credit to the city—one in which the elegant ladies who graced it on the opening night need not be ashamed to attend. We can only wish him a continuance of the success that has set in so auspiciously.

NIMO'S GARDENS.—The revival of the popular pantomime, "The Elf King," which created such an excitement at the commencement of the season, has attracted to this favorite resort an unusually large and brilliant audience during the past week, and the success of the "Elf King" on its revival, seems to indicate another long and profitable run. The New Festival Danseur, in which Madlle. Theresa and M. Mangin appear, assisted by the *Cory de Ballet*, is a pleasing and graceful trifle, and affords ample opportunity to the charming Madlle. Robert for the display of all those exquisite resources of the beautiful in which she is so proficient. Young Hengler continues his astonishing feats of grace and strength. So perfectly is he at ease upon the tight-rope, that we are induced to believe that for some accident he was born upon it, and that he only incidentally visits terra firma.

Miss Emma Stanley, of whom we spoke at length last week, will make her first appearance on Monday next, July 7. If we may believe report she will prove a great success and attraction.

DUNDELOFT GALLERY.—This admirable Gallery of Paintings remains open for public inspection, and affords to intelligent visitors a few hours of the most unalloyed enjoyment. There is not a picture upon its walls but is worthy inspection, and some of them are of surpassing excellence and exquisite beauty. To see the grand picture of the "Martyrdom of Hus" is alone worth a dozen times the price of admission, and no one who has any pretensions to taste for the fine arts should fail to pay at least one visit to this remarkable picture.

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL.—The enterprising manager of this establishment prepared a rich entertainment for the week in which our national holiday occurs. Several new National Tableaux were presented, and were received with the utmost enthusiasm by crowded and delighted audiences. We are glad to be able to record the continued and increasing success of this delightful place of amusement. Mr. Keller is indefatigable in his endeavors to please the public; his tableaux are admirable, his musicians—Madame Lovarney and Mr. Stoppel—excellent, and we see therefore every reason why his success should be great.

SUMMER GARDEN.—WALLACE'S THEATRE.—This establishment has been leased by a Mr. Stuart, and was opened on Tuesday evening, July 1st. The star attractions of the establishment are Miss Agnes Robertson and Mr. Dion Bourcault. The stock company, as far as we can judge from the few who appeared on the opening night, is fair, and in one measure we recognize artistic merit. The opening night was certainly a success; the house was crowded by an elegant and appreciative audience, and the efforts of the artists were rewarded by judicious and hearty applause. The pieces selected for the occasion were the "Phantom," an adaptation of the well known piece "The Vampire," which was so popular in the palmy times of T. P. Cooke, and the popular farce "The Married Rake." The "Phantom" is written by Mr. Bourcault, and is an effective drama, full of deep interest, startling incident, with a dash of the mysterious and terrible that make the blood run cold, and cause one to draw the breath hard as one scene of horror follows the other in rapid succession. The story is very generally known, so that it would be waste of space to detail the plot, besides we would not deprive those who have not yet seen this excellent drama of the enjoyment of being as startled and interested as we were. There were some fine scenic effects that elicited loud approbation, and the general stage arrangements seemed directed by a careful and experienced hand. The acting throughout was careful and satisfactory despite the air of provincialism which seemed to cling around some of the members. The character which Miss Agnes Robertson so admirably portrayed is an ungrateful one. She is ever in trouble, never in repose, and always secondary to the will of another. Miss Robertson did all with the character that could be done. Mr. Bourcault was truly a soulless, freezing, terrifying individual, the very personification of the character which he has created. The utter absence of all emotion was admirably sustained, and he moved about impassively the perfect embodiment of a living being whose veins are bloodless. The character being purely fictitious, having no counterpart in the breathing world, and being utterly repugnant to every natural sentiment, is one which we conceive to be very difficult to render either interesting or effective. It trenches so strongly upon the improbable and absurd, that only consummate skill could carry it through successfully. Mr. Bourcault's personation was worthy of all praise, and merited the unanimous call before the curtain which he was honored. The "Phantom" was quite successful. Miss Agnes Robertson played the several characters in the piece with all that grace, and sparkling brilliancy which characterizes her as an actress, and have won for her so brilliant a reputation both here and abroad. We think that the Summer Garden (what's in a name?) will have a fair success during its brief season.

TRAPPERS AND BACKWOODSMEN.

THE sufferings of trappers and backwoodsmen can hardly be appreciated by those not personally familiar with the frontiers. General Ashley, for many years engaged in the fur trade, relates a story of his sufferings as follows:—

"We had a very dangerous passage down Green River, and suffered more than I ever wish to see men suffer again. In passing over the rapid, where we lost two boats and three guns, we made use of ropes in getting our craft over the most dangerous places. Our provisions, originally not abundant, gave out. We found plenty of bears in the cañon for some miles, and expecting to find them in great plenty all the way, we saved none of their carcasses, which constituted our food. As we proceeded, however, they became more and more scarce, until there were none to be seen, and we were entirely out of provisions. To retrace the river was impossible, and to ascend the perpendicular cliffs which hemmed us in on either side, was equally impossible. Our only alternative was to go ahead. After passing six days without tasting food, the men were weak and disheartened. I listened to all their murmurings and heart-rending complaints. They often spoke of home and friends, declaring they never would see them more. Some spoke of their wives and children whom they dearly loved, and who must shortly become widows and orphans. They had toiled, they said, through every difficulty; had risked their lives among wild beasts and hostile Indians in the wilderness, all which they were willing to undergo; but who could bear up against actual starvation? I encouraged them all in my power, telling them that I bore an equal part of their sufferings; that I too was toiling for those I loved, and whom I yet hoped to see again; that we should all endeavor to keep up our courage, and not add to our misfortunes by giving way to despondency. Another night was passed amidst the barren rocks. The next morning the fearful proposition was made by some of the party to cast lots to see who should be sacrificed to afford food for the others, without which they must inevitably perish. My feelings at such a proposition cannot be described. I begged them to wait one day more, and make all the way they could meanwhile; by doing so, I said, we must come to an opening in the cañon where we could escape. They consented, and moving down the river as fast as the current would carry us, to our inexpressible joy we found a break, and a camp of trappers therein."

How many parties there have been of hunters dying of starvation, which never met with succor, the whitening bones that fill the solitudes of the Western wilderness will never proclaim.

CHICAGO.

THE following notice of Chicago we find in the weekly *Tribune*, published in that city, but copied from another paper, the *Independent Democrat*. It pitches into the fast town on Lake Michigan with a perfect looseness.

CHICAGO AMBIGUOUS.—Chicago is the Western shrine of Mammon! and has more broken-down adventurers, real-estate sharks, fast men, fast nags, and ugly women, than any other city in the Union. City lots constitute capital, and bonds and mortgages its currency. Every man owes five times the amount he can pay, and is considered a "poor cuss" if his collaterals don't foot up a hundred thousand dollars. Inside property reaches fabulous prices—according to the depth of the mud—while for Chicago additions of primitive prairies down near Indiana, you can let in at \$400 per foot on short time.

The streets on high grade are several feet above the lake; those which are passable (after rains) are covered with plank, from beneath which enough muddy water is ejected by passing vehicles to keep them sprinkled. Jesus are therefore regarded as "Corporation Conservators," and have a perfect right of way to breaking necks. The best business street in town looks worse than the meanest part of the Bowery, and the buildings have a cheap and dirty appearance. An "Athens stone front" with a stock of a hundred thousand, has a rookery and Jew's shop next door, while the saloon keeper on the other side is the squatter sovereign of the entire property.

From your boot-black to your hack-driver, all put on real-estate airs, and a genuine talent for blowing is the highest Chicago merit.

When they get a system of sewerage, a high grade established, the St. Clair Flats drained and a tunnel, Chicago will have a million of inhabitants, and New York have become a second-rate city. The Mississippi is going to dry, and all the railroads end in Chicago. St. Louis is in a Slave State, Cincinnati is too near one ever to amount to much, and as for Milwaukee, she has about half as many Dutch as Chicago, and consequently has gone to the d—! Chicago is bound to spread herself, and like a big bottle-tailed spider, clutch all the northwest in her meshes, and set up an empire that shall be a terror to old fogies.

Reader, don't you wish you had been born alongside of this original frog-pod? "Ary Shakes" are nothing compared to the shakes of "outrageous fortune," and then you know your lot might have been cast among a worse set of heathens, than even a Christless set of money changers.

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN CHRISTIAN WULF, of the Danish Navy, says the *Baufort*, N. C., *Banner*, died in that place on the 7th June, after a very brief illness, at the age of 46 years. He was contemplating a tour through the United States, in company with his sister, when stricken down by the hand of death. Capt. Wulf occupied a distinguished position in the navy of Denmark.

RUFUS CORNWELL, a Revolutionary pensioner, died in Essex, Mass., on the 17th June, aged 100 years. Mr. Cornwell was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and was in the American army under Gates, at the capture of Burgoyne. At the time of his death he was the oldest person in the town.

THE HON. THOMAS H. BAYLY, Member of the House of Representatives from the Accomac District in Virginia, died of consumption on the 27th June, in the 47th year of his age. Mr. Bayly served the people in the Legislature of his State, as Judge of the Circuit Court, and as Member of Congress, where he was for a time Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. During the present Session he had taken no active part in consequence of declining health.

ACCORDING to the City Inspector's report, there were 272 deaths in the City during the past week, viz.:—67 men, 66 women, 117 boys, and 120 girls, showing an increase of 48 on the mortality of the week previous.

MILLARD FILLMORE, AMERICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE was born 7th of January, 1800, at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., State of New York, his father still living, aged 85, has always been engaged in the business of farming, the meagre profits of which deprived the parent of the power of giving Millard any other advantages of education than were presented by the imperfect and ill-taught common schools of the country. At an early age he was sent into the wilds of Livingston County to learn a trade. A short time only elapsed before he attracted the attention of a friend, who placed him in a lawyer's office, and thus opened a new, and what was destined to be a most honorable and distinguished career. In 1827 he was admitted as an attorney, and two years afterwards as counsellor in the Supreme Court. Soon attracting attention, he established himself in Buffalo, where he remained until elected comptroller, and removed to Albany in the winter of 1847. His first entrance into public life was in January 1829, when he took his seat as a member of the Assembly from Erie County, at this time he distinguished himself for his untiring opposition to imprisonment for debt, and to this are the people indebted in a great degree for the expunging of this relic of barbarism from the statute book. On the assembling of the 27th Congress, to which Mr. Fillmore was re-elected by a larger majority than was

ever given to any person in his district, he was placed in the arduous position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The measures he brought forward and sustained with matchless ability, speedily relieved the government from its existing pecuniary embarrassments. A new and more accurate system of keeping the public accounts was introduced. The favoritism and speculation which had so long disgraced the departments were checked by the requisition of contracts. The credit of the government was restored. Commerce and manufactures revived, and prosperity and hope once more smiled upon the land. In 1847 he was elected Comptroller of the State by a larger majority than had been given to any state office for many years. In 1844 he was selected as Candidate for Vice President, Gen. Taylor heading the ticket. On his election to that high office, he resigned his position as comptroller and entered upon his duties as President of the U. S. Senate. The session of Congress of 1849 proved one of the most exciting in our history, and made his position one of peculiar delicacy. In 1826 Mr. Calhoun had assumed the position that the Vice-President had no power to call a Senator to order for words spoken in debate. Mr. Fillmore, in the discharge of his duties, resolved to resume what he deemed the just duties of the presiding officer. In a neat and perspicuous address to the Senate he announced his determination to maintain decorum in the Senate, and to call Senators to order

for any offensive words used in debate. The courtesy, ability, and dignity exhibited by Mr. Fillmore, while presiding over the deliberations of the Senate, received general commendation. Upon the sudden death of Gen. Taylor he became President. He promptly selected a cabinet, distinguished for its ability, patriotism and devotion to the Union, and possessing in an eminent degree the confidence of the country. His message to Congress on the difficulties then existing with regard to Texas, presented views so calm, just and reasonable, yet firm and decided, that confidence in his administration was instantly inspired, and throughout his subsequent career as Chief Magistrate, the particulars of which are still too familiar with the people to need recapitulation, Mr. Fillmore never lost the respect of the nation, or in any one act gained other character than that of a firm friend of the Constitution and the whole Union.

Mr. Fillmore, on his tour from New York to his home in Buffalo, addressed his fellow citizens at different places along the route. At Rochester he enlarged somewhat upon matters relating to the political excitement of the Presidential campaign. A few extracts from his remarks are perhaps most pertinent for closing our sketch. Mr. Fillmore said he had no reason for disguising his sentiments on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which seemed to be the chief source of the unfortunate agitation that now disturbed the peace of the country. He said "that it would be recollected that when he came



MILLARD FILLMORE, AMERICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.—AMBROTYPED BY BRADY.

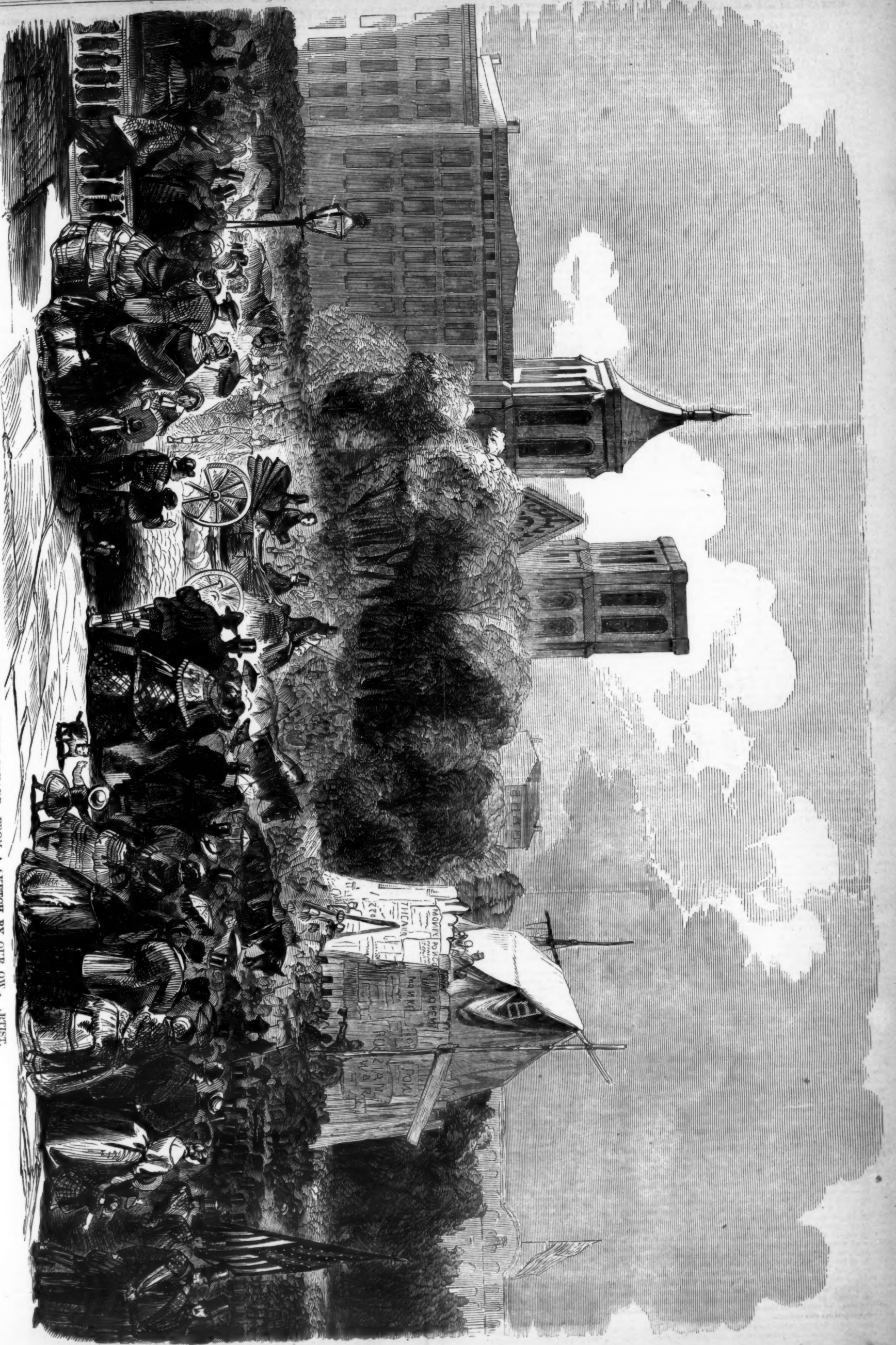
into the administration the country was agitated from centre to circumference with the exciting subject of slavery. This question was then forced upon the country by the acquisition of new territory; and he feared that the eloquent address of the Chairman had given him more credit for the settlement of that question than he was entitled to—not more, however, than he would have deserved had his power equalled his desires. But the truth was, that many noble patriots—whigs and democrats—in both houses of Congress, rallied around and sustained the administration in this trying time, and to them was chiefly due the merit of settling this exciting controversy. Those measures usually called the Compromise Measures of 1850, were not in all respects what I could have desired, but they were the best that could be obtained after a protracted discussion that shook the republic to its very foundation, and I felt bound to give them my official approval. Not only this, but perceiving there was a disposition to renew the agitation at the next session, I took the responsibility of declaring in substance, in my annual message, that I regarded these measures as a 'final settlement of this question, and that the laws thus passed ought to be maintained, until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of modification or repeal.' I then thought that this exciting subject was at an end, and that there would be no further occasion to introduce it into the legislation of Congress.

Territorial governments had been provided for all the territory except that covered by the Missouri Compromise, and I had no suspicion that that was to be disturbed. I have no hesitation in saying, what most of you know already, that I was decidedly opposed to the disturbance of that compromise. Good faith, as well as the peace of the country, seemed to require that a compromise which had stood for more than thirty years should not be wantonly disturbed. These were my sentiments then, fully and freely expressed, verbally and in writing, to all my friends, North and South, who solicited my opinion. This repeal seems to have been a Pandora's box, out of which have issued all the political evils that now afflict the country, scarcely leaving a hope behind, and many, I perceive, are ready to attribute all these to our Southern brethren. But is this just? It must be borne in mind that this measure originated with a Northern Senator, and was sustained and sanctioned by a Northern President. I do not recollect that ever a petition from a Southern State solicited this repeal; and how could Southern members of Congress refuse a boon thus offered by the North to the South? It could only be done by sacrificing themselves upon the altar of their country for their country's good; and this is certainly expecting too much from political men in times like these. The blame, therefore, it appears to me, with all due deference, is chiefly chargeable to those who originated

this measure; and however we may deplore the act, it affords no just ground for controversy with our Southern brethren—certainly none by which they should be deprived of their political rights. But, we now see a party organized in the North, and for the first time selecting its candidates for President and Vice President exclusively from the Northern States, with the avowed intention of electing them to govern the South as well as the North. By what rule is a President, thus elected, to select his Cabinet Counsel, his foreign ministers, judges and administrative officers? Are they also to be selected exclusively from the North? or may you take a Cabinet officer from the South, though you cannot a President or Vice President? These in practice, as I have said on another occasion, must become embarrassing questions. The North is, beyond all question, the most populous, the most wealthy, and has the most votes, and therefore has the power to inflict this injustice upon the South. But we can best judge of its consequences by reversing the scene. Suppose that the South was the most populous, the most wealthy, and possessed the greatest number of electoral votes, and it should declare that, for some fancied or real injustice done at the North, it would elect none but a President and Vice President of slaveholders from the South. to rule over the North, do you think, fellow citizens, you would sub-

(Continued on page 74.)

OVATION TO MILLARD ILLMORE—PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH UNION SQUARE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR OWN ARTIST.



mit to this injustice? No, truly, you would not; but one universal cry of "No" would rend the skies. And can you suppose your Southern brethren less sensitive than yourselves, or less jealous of their rights? If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken; and that you therefore must perceive that the success of such a party, with such an object, must be the dissolution of this glorious Union. I am unwilling to believe that those who are engaged in this can foresee the consequences of their own acts. Why should not the golden rule, which our Savior has prescribed for intercourse with each other, be applied to the intercourse between these fraternal States? Let us do unto them that we would that they should do unto us in like circumstances. They are our brethren, they are our friends, and we are all embarked in the same ship; and if she founders in consequence of the mismanagement of the crew, we must all go down together; this Union must be torn asunder; this beautiful fabric, reared by the hands of our ancestors, must be scattered in pieces, and the people, in the language of the eloquent address of your chairman, be converted into a nation of Ishmaelites. I cannot contemplate such a scene without horror, and I turn from it with loathing and disgust. I fear that your chairman anticipates too much when he supposes it would be in my power, if elected to the Presidency, to restore harmony to the country. All I can say is, that in such an event I should be willing to make every sacrifice, personal and political, to attain so desirable an object. But I can never consent to be the President of one portion of this nation against the other. I can give no pledge for the future that is not found in my past conduct. If you wish a chief magistrate to administer the constitution and laws impartially and in every part of the Union, giving to every State and every Territory and every citizen his just due, without fear or favor, then you may cast your votes for me. I repeat here, what I have said elsewhere, that if there be those at the North who want a President to rule the South—if there be those at the South who want a President who will rule the North—I do not want their votes. I can never represent them. I stand upon the broad platform of the Constitution and the laws. If I should be called upon to administer the government, the Constitution and laws of the country shall be executed, at every hazard and at every cost.

OVATION TO MILLARD FILLMORE.

THE municipal ovation to Ex-President Fillmore, on the 25th, was creditable to the city authorities, and must have been highly gratifying to the recipient. In the morning about one hundred gentlemen from Philadelphia, delegates authorized to invite Mr. Fillmore to visit Philadelphia, were received by him in the parlors of the St. Nicholas. In reply to the address of the Hon. Mr. Moore, Mr. Fillmore declined the invitation to visit Philadelphia, on the ground that he was anxious to return home and see his friends, from whom he had been so long absent.

About 11 o'clock, Hon. Daniel Ullmann, on behalf of the Fillmore and Donelson General Committee of the City and County of New York, welcomed Mr. F. to the city, and congratulated him in a fitting speech on his safe return to his native land, and the kind regard of the American people.

Mr. Fillmore responded with a few appropriate remarks, which were received with warm applause.

The procession formed in front of the St. Nicholas about noon, and Mr. Fillmore, on being escorted to the barouche, was greeted with the applause of the noisy throng in the street, and the softer plaudits of the fair guests of the house. On the march hundreds of bouquets were thrown into the carriage by the ladies, and many elegant baskets and wreaths were sent him, the barouche at one time being nearly filled with these elegant testimonials. The desire to see and sincerely honor him was plainly evident. While passing Union Square he was greeted with the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd of persons who had assembled everywhere in the vicinity of the Park and the monument, on the sidewalks, the stoops, windows, and even on the house-tops.

The discharge of artillery announced the arrival of the procession at the Park. A very large concourse of people had assembled, and as Mr. Fillmore mounted the steps of the City Hall, prolonged cheering went up on every side. Mr. Fillmore remained standing in the vestibule until the entire procession had passed, when he was conducted to the Governor's Room. After some delay, and a severe struggle by the police to prevent Mr. Fillmore from being run down by the crowd, Mayor Wood appeared, escorted by two members of the reception committee, who had been dispatched for him.

Mayor Wood having been introduced to Mr. Fillmore, addressed him, tendering the hospitalities of the city, complimenting him personally, and taking occasion to applaud the Ex-President's "national" and "conservative" character, as a public man. Mr. Wood also read the resolutions, and the names of the gentlemen composing the committee appointed under them; when, handing the manuscript to Mr. Fillmore, he said the duty imposed by his official position, gave him great personal satisfaction.

Mr. Fillmore's reply was brief, well expressed and to the point—and concluded thus:

"The Constitution of the United States has brought New York into greatness by concentrating here the commerce and exchanges of all our confederated States. To preserve that concentration, and that greatness, there must be absence of all internal strife—there must be peace, and friendship for, and confidence in New York, from all the parts of these confederated States. But deprive your great and growing city of them, and of the protection the Constitution which gives it trade and commerce, and its fate soon would be that of Venice, whose deserted streets and canals I have but so recently surveyed. England has now the control of the commerce of the world, through London, her great commercial city. I now venture to prophesy that ere many years elapse, those who are now within the sound of my voice will, under the protection of the Constitution, see that New York will be to the world what London is." (Loud applause.)

The formal reception being over, the ceremony of presenting the assembled citizens to Mr. Fillmore was gone through with, when he was conducted back to his hotel, and the affair concluded with an address to the procession by Mr. Fillmore, and a corporation dinner.

On Thursday Mr. Fillmore visited Brooklyn, and met with a most hearty and enthusiastic welcome from that city. On Friday morning he took his departure homeward, and since then has received public receptions from almost every town and city on the route between here and his home in Buffalo.

Another bubble has broken in fashionable society by the recent development of the fact, that the costly display of bridal presents at numerous weddings, for a few years back, has been hired from extensive jewellers for reasonable amount.

A THRILLING SCENE.—A submarine diver from Buffalo has at last succeeded in raising the safe of the American Express Company, which was lost when the steamer Atlantic was sunk off Long Point in 1852. It will be recollected that this steamer was instantly sunk by a collision with a propeller, and that a large number of passengers were lost. The diver was protected by copper armor, and was under water forty minutes, during which time he had some strange adventures. The upper deck of the steamer lies one hundred and sixty feet under water, and far below where there is any current or motion. Every thing, therefore, is exactly as it first went down. When the diver alighted upon the deck, he was saluted by a beautiful lady, whose clothing was well arranged, and her hair elegantly dressed. As he approached her, the motion of the water caused an oscillation of the head, as if gracefully bowing to him. She was standing erect, with one hand grasping the rigging. Around lay the bodies of several others as if sleeping. Children holding their friends by their hands, and mothers with their babies in their arms were there. In the cabin, the furniture was still untouched by decay, and to all appearance, had just been arranged by some careful and tasteful hand. In the office he found the safe, and was enabled to move it with ease, and took it upon deck, where the grappling irons were fastened on, and the prize brought safely to the light. Upon opening the safe it displayed its contents in a perfect state of preservation. There was in the safe \$5,000 in gold, \$3,500 in bills of the Government Stock Bank, and a large amount of bills on other banks, amounting in all to about \$36,000. The papers were uninjured, except that they smelled very strongly of decayed human bodies, as if it had laid for so many years in a coffin with their owner. Of course all this money goes to the persons interested in this wonderful adventure.

PERSONAL.—The papers report that after the public reception of Mr. Fillmore in Buffalo, he started in a private conveyance, to visit his aged father, now eighty-six years of age, who resides on his farm in Aurora, sixteen miles from that city.

White, the Messenger of the American Express Co., together with his confederates, King and Ayer, have been convicted of robbery. Over fifty witnesses were in attendance, and the Company have spared no pains to punish their delinquent agents.

A terrible accident occurred at the foot of Reed street, Philadelphia, on the Delaware, July 24. While the pier was thronged with women and children, the end of it gave way, and upwards of 40 or 50 persons were thrown into the river. About half the number, including ten children and three women, are believed to have perished, and several persons were badly wounded.

At Badwin, England, a few days since, Mr. Edward Cocks was married to Miss Maria Lord. During the day, one of the gentlemen of the wedding party killed the bride, an event which caused some unpleasantness and jealousy to the bridegroom. At length a quarrel ensued, and the bride, in the height of passion, took off her wedding ring, threw it at the bridegroom, and then left him; and up to this time they have not met.

LATER FROM KANSAS.—The border ruffians continue their aggressions against the settlers in and Eastern emigrants for Kansas. A company from Worcester, who had taken passage on board the steamer Sultana, were disarmed and taken prisoners near Lexington, Mo., by a mob a few days since. Sixty Sharp's rifles were taken from them, and the ruffians of the river towns of Missouri declare their determination that no more Free State emigrants shall enter Kansas. It is also reported that a company from Ottawa had been disarmed and arrested on Saturday last. The Chicago emigrants, who were sent back by the border ruffians, were landed four miles below Alton, the captain refusing to land at Alton.

THE LOVE OF CHILDREN.—Tell me not of the trim, precisely-arranged homes where there are no children; "where," as the good Germans have it, "the fly-traps always hang straight on the wall,"—tell me not of the never-disturbed nights and days, of the tranquil, unanxious hearts where children are not—I care not for these things. God send each child for another purpose than merely to keep up the race—to enlarge our hearts, to make us unselfish, and full of kindly sympathies and affections; to give our souls higher aims, and to call out all our faculties to extended enterprise and exertion; to bring round our fireside bright faces and happy smiles, and loving tender hearts. My soul blesses the Great Father every day, that he has gladdened the earth with little children. —Mary Howitt.

AN EXPELLED CALIFORNIAN RUFFIAN IN THE CITY.—A Bill Mulligan, one of a notorious gang whom the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco have expelled from California, made his appearance recently in this city, having arrived on board the steamship Illinois, and soon began conducting in a manner similar to that which cost him banishment from San Francisco. It appears that on Monday evening, June 30, he met three gentlemen at the Girard House, who had recently returned from California, and who, while there, are said to have been members of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco. On finding these gentlemen, Mulligan at once recognized them, and soon procured the aid of one Hughes and two or three others of his own stamp, and this gang waited for a chance to "twist" into the Vigilance Committee. Soon one of the gentlemen crossed the street, and on the opposite hotel towards Hope's grocery, when Mulligan rushed at him and struck him a powerful blow. The gentleman seeing the odds against him, as he cried off, and thus far has not appeared to make a complaint against the assailant. Some hours after this occurrence, Hughes who keeps a rum-shop up town, was seen walking arm in arm with Mulligan in Broadway. It is expected that a large number of the vagabonds who have been expelled from San Francisco will come to this city, and unless our police are quite vigilant will get the upper hand of them.

A very homely bachelor, for whom we have a great personal respect, took us, the other day, into our very private office, and with an earnestness of manner quite affecting, requested that we would insert the following in our miscellaneous columns, as expressive of his sentiments:—

"We like homely women. We have always liked them. We do not carry the peculiarity far enough to include the hideous or positively ugly; for since beauty and money are the only capital the world will recognize in women, they are more to be pitied than admired; but we have a chivalric, enthusiastic regard for plain women. We never saw one who was not modest, unassuming, and sweet tempered, and have seldom come across one who was not virtuous, and had not a good heart. Made aware early in life of their want of beauty by the slighted attentions of the opposite sex, vanity and affectation never take root in their hearts; and, in the hope of supplying attractions which a capricious nature has denied, they cultivate the graces of the heart instead of the person, and give to the mind those accomplishments which the world so rarely appreciates in women, but which are more lasting, and, in the eyes of men of sense, more highly prized than personal beauty. See them in the street, at home, or in the church, and they are always the same; and the smile which ever lives upon the face is not forced there to fascinate, but is the spontaneous sunshine reflected from a kind heart—a flower which takes root in the soul and blooms upon the lips, inspiring respect instead of passion, emotions of admiration instead of feelings of sensual regard. Plain women make good wives, good mothers, cheerful homes, and happy husbands, and we never see one but we thank Heaven that it has kindly created women of sense as well as beauty, for it is indeed seldom a female is found possessing both."

THE LAST OF HIS RACE.—Commenced in No. 7.

CHAPTER XL.

What a drunken man like?
Like a drowning man, a fool, and a madman:
One draught above heat him a fool,
The second made him, and a third drove him.

SHAKESPEARE.

For several weeks the watchful care of our hero and his friend Percival defeated the project of the mate and his confederates. Captain Morgan still remained sober, and perfectly competent to the management of his ship. His self-constituted guardians scarcely ever left him for an instant by himself. On the deck of his vessel—in the cabin—during the night-watch, one or the other was continually by his side, constant as his shadow. At the same time they took the additional precaution of cultivating a good understanding with the crew, who had not forgotten their gallant conduct during the storm.

It was a severe trial for their patience; but they knew the peril which menaced them, and perseveringly continued in the line of conduct they had marked out for themselves, to the great astonishment of the ladies, who could not comprehend its necessity, and were happily ignorant of their danger. One person alone on board fully comprehended it,—the daughter of the captain, in whose ears the mate had insolently dared to breathe his tale of love. She knew her father's weakness—how fully he had, on more than one occasion, placed himself in the power of his subordinate; and her gratitude to those who watched like guardian angels over his honor and her safety was deep and fervent.

The young men were materially assisted in their self-imposed task by Susan's brother, Jack, who still remained in the steerage. Under an appearance of great simplicity, the boy concealed a considerable amount of shrewdness and observation. He would creep from his berth at night to the cabin of the mate, and listen to the conversation between him and Clarkson, which he duly repeated the following morning to Dick or Frank, by which means they were enabled to defeat more than one deeply laid scheme to intoxicate the commander.

It was on one of these occasions that they boy overheard Brice assure his companion that within three days, despite the vigilance of the spies, as he termed the two friends, he should be enabled to carry his design into execution.

"How?" demanded the ruffian, eagerly.

Jack's ear became glued to the door of the cabin, but the reply was given in so low a tone that he failed to catch its purport. All he overheard was the name of his sister coupled with that of the captain's daughter; then, there was a laugh, a shake of the hands between them, and glasses were drained to the success of their infamous project.

This occurred when the Mary Owen was within ten days' sail of Sidney.

How frequently do we see men brave the positive danger, yet shrink from the vague, the unknown peril which menaces them. The uncertainty of the direction from which the blow was to be struck harrowed the minds of the two friends more than the certitude would have done, had that certitude been ever so appalling; for they knew not where or how to guard against it.

Frank declared that he would shoot the mate on the first sign of mutiny breaking out on board.

"The mate bean't the wust," observed Jack, who had been present at the consultation; "it be t'other fellow."

"Clarkson?" demanded Dick.

The boy nodded in the affirmative.

"What makes you think so?"

"Why the mate do talk o' marryin' the young lady at Sidney," replied their informant; "for captain be rich, it seems. Sister bean't rich," he added, in a dogged tone, "so t'other won't marry her. I wish I'd a gun, or summat o' the sort."

"Why would you do that?" said Frank, willing to try him.

"Shoot 'un lok a stout or wild cat," answered Jack, resolutely. "If he offered to lay a hand on sister, if they throw it to fishes the next minute."

"It will not come to that," observed our hero. This very night, when the ladies have retired to their cabins, we will inform Captain Morgan of the intentions of these ruffians, and consult with him on the necessary steps to be taken. All the crew are not disaffected; there are several of the men on whom I feel assured we can rely—the brothers in the steerage—"

"One on 'em," interrupted their informant—"Reuben. Edward is thick as thieves wi' mate and Clarkson."

This intelligence did anything but add to the confidence of his hearers. It was one arm less on their side if it came to a struggle; one more to contend against.

Fearing that their conversation might be overheard, the speakers separated after giving Jack strict orders to keep an eye upon what might pass in the steerage.

They had not separated more than ten minutes when the mainmast, which, since the vessel had been struck by lightning during the storm, had been pined with broken shrouds and spars upon the deck, began to move, and a sailor crept from under it. He had concealed himself there by the mate's direction

in order to overhear what passed. The ruffian had noticed the frequent meeting of the boy and the two friends.

The day passed wearily enough. During the dinner, Captain Morgan appeared more than usually cheerful, for, like most men addicted to drink, who suddenly exercise a violent control over themselves, he was at times desponding and taciturn. Dick observed with pleasure that he took but one glass of wine with the ladies.

At the conclusion of the repast he suddenly complained of heaviness, and yielding to the persuasions of his daughter retired to his cabin.

"We will seek him in the morning," whispered our hero to Frank Percival: "we have ample time before us."

His friend thought so too.

This feeling of security rendered the watchfulness of weeks unavailing, for when the young men at an early hour the next day sought him to impart the mutinous designs of the mate and a portion of the crew, they found him in a state of abject, degrading drunkenness, with two empty brandy bottles by his side. Vain were the attempts to rouse him. To their entreaties and reproaches he replied only by a vacant grin or idiotic laughter.

"The crisis is at hand," exclaimed Dick; "we must rely upon ourselves."

And he hastened to his cabin to secure his pistols, which he carefully concealed upon his person and then went on deck.

The first person he saw was Jack, who informed him that the mate and several of the men were arming themselves in the steerage.

"And where is the boatswain and the old man who generally keeps at the helm?"

"Drunk," replied the boy.

"And Edward?"

"Wi' the mate; he be no better nor they."

"And Reuben?"

"Looking after his mother. Gi' I a pistol—do 'ee, do 'ee. I'll die," added the lad, "before they harm Susan."

Scarcely knowing how to act, or what he did, Dick placed one of his weapons in the hand of Jack, who bounded from him, and began mounting the shrouds of the foremast.

In a few minutes the mate, Clarkson, and several of the men appeared on deck. The ruffian walked towards the state cabin with an insolent air, observing at the same time that such disorder could no longer be tolerated on board the Mary Owen.

"I do not understand you," said our hero.

"You soon will," muttered Brice, as he disappeared.

In a few minutes he returned and shouted to the men, who still stood irresolute at the foremast, that the captain was drunk again.

The news was received with an ironical cheer.

"You know," continued the speaker, "that I have more than once been obliged to take the command of the Mary Owen. I must do so again in the interest of the owners."

"And ours," added Clarkson.

"Beware what you do, my men," exclaimed Dick, advancing towards them. Captain Morgan was taken ill last night, but that illness will not last long. You are within a few days' sail of port; the laws against mutiny are most severe."

"Ay, ay, we know all that," was the reply.

"Listen to Holy Joe," cried several.

"Holy Joe, both in royal and merchant service, is the cant name for the chaplain."

Several of the crew, however, thought there was some reason in the observations of our hero, and declared that if the captain were only ill, and not drunk, they would obey his orders.

"I tell you he is drunk," said Brice, "and I defy this land lubber to deny it."

Our hero was compelled to remain silent.

A party of the mutineers now made their way to the cabin, declaring their intention to satisfy themselves as to the real state of their commander. In a few minutes a shriek, or rather a succession of shrieks were heard, and Mrs. Percival, followed by her daughters and Susan, rushed upon the deck. They were followed by Frank, who, with his friend, placed themselves before them, declaring their intention to protect them from insult at the hazard of their lives.

"Who wants to insult them," said Clarkson, with a sneer.

"Steerage passengers have no business with cabin ones," cried the sailor who had been concealed under the sailcloth; "send the girl forwards."

This was in allusion to Susan, who, pale and trembling, clung to the dress of her protector.

Meanwhile a yet more painful scene was taking place in the cabin of the captain, where his daughter, on the first breaking out of the mutiny, had taken refuge.

Pale, with that nameless terror which innocence and virtue feel, the poor girl clung to the degraded being no longer capable of protecting her, and vainly endeavored to wake him from his drunken lethargy.

"Father! father!" she exclaimed, "the crew have taken possession of the ship; for honor's sake, for your child's sake, rouse yourself; appear upon deck."

"Brandy," muttered the drunkard, "brandy!"

"Do you hear the cries of the passengers? There will be murder!"

"Brandy!" repeated the captain.

"Worse," added his daughter.

To this the reply was still the demand for more brandy; in her agony she poured water upon his burning temples, and vainly tried to induce him to swallow some. He turned from it with disgust, still iterating his demand for more liquor, by pronouncing the only word his lips appeared capable of uttering.

"God help me," she murmured, as she heard the approaching footsteps of the mate. "This is a fearful trial."

Brice appeared at the door of the berth, and regarded his victim with a leer of insolent triumph, as she clung—like an innocent bird fascinated by the gaze of the rattle-snake—yet closer to the captain.

"As I suspected," he said; "drunk again!"

"No—no," she faltered. "Rouse yourself, father—dear father!"

"I must take charge of the Mary Owen," he added. "You only make him worse. I'll have no steerage passengers in the cabin."

"Brice," said the young lady, "for mercy's sake reflect! The voyage will soon be over, and you must render an account of your proceedings."

"To the owners," replied the ruffian. "They will thank me. It is not the first time I have saved both the vessel and cargo."

"Villain!"

"I can have no mutiny," he continued, "where I command. The crew all know the necessity, and are prepared to second me. Am I to take the command?" he said, laying his hand upon the shoulders of the drunken man, and shaking him.

Captain Morgan looked up, and uttered a vacant laugh.

"You see the state he is in. Am I to take the command?" he repeated.

"Yes; there, go, go—take her away—take her away."

"No, no," shrieked the terrified girl; "I will not quit my father!"

"We shall see," replied Brice, at the same time seizing her round the waist.

"You will be better till the end of the voyage in my cabin. We shall understand each other by the time we reach Sydney. A parson and a ring will make all right."

Strong as the fellow was, it required all his strength to drag her from the side of her parent, who once or twice knifed his brows, and seemed to make an effort to rouse himself, as the despairing shrieks of his daughter rang in his ears; and when at last they died away, as the mate succeeded in forcing her towards the deck, he groaned heavily, and turned upon his side, muttering the word "brandy."

"Dreams! dreams!" muttered the drunkard; "where am I?"

He gazed round him, and placed his hand upon his aching brow, as if endeavoring to collect his senses.

There was a loud shout and a trampling of feet upon the deck. Captain Morgan half raised himself, and listened.

Most probably he would have sunk into the lethargy which oppressed him again, had not a cry of agony startled him. Drunk as he was he recognised the voice of his child, and, springing from his berth, staggered rather than walked towards the deck.

Clarkson and the men who had demanded that Susan should return to her original berth in the steerage, had been kept all this while at bay by Dick and his friend, who, being armed with firearms, menaced the first who laid a hand upon her with death.

The shout which had so effectually roused the drunken commander was uttered by the men, when they saw the mate appear on deck with Caroline Morgan struggling in his arms.

"What?" said the ruffian, with a sneer, "afraid of two boys? Wait till I have placed the girl in my cabin—I'll settle them."

On seeing our hero, his victim implored his assistance, frantically calling on him to save her from dishonor.

Dick did not rush to her rescue, heedless of the consequences to himself, had not Mrs. Percival clung to him. In her terror she thought only of her own two daughters, whom the mutineers declared they had not the slightest intention to interfere with.

"For Heaven's sake, release me, madam," said the youth. "I was unworthy of the name to remain deaf to such an appeal."

"My children! my poor children!" sobbed Mrs. Percival, clinging to him yet more firmly.

Despite her struggles, Dick contrived to tear himself from her grasp, and advanced upon Brice, who, compelled to defend himself, attempted to draw a pistol from his belt. His victim seized the occasion, and, by one desperate effort, freed herself from his loathsome arms, and ran shrieking along the deck, closely pursued by the infuriated monster. His hand was already outstretched to grasp her, when, with a look of despair, she sprang over the sides of the vessel.

At the same instant, Jack, who had remained hitherto unnoticed in the shrouds, and had been all the while covering the mate with his pistol, fired. The bullet struck the villain in the back part of the head, and his brains were shattered. He fell a corpse, close to the side of the bulwark which Caroline Morgan had disappeared.

There was a general cry of horror from all who witnessed the terrible event. The half-sobered captain made his appearance just in time to hear the shriek of his child; to see her look of agony and despair as she threw herself into waves which enfolded her in a foaming shroud, whirling her for ever from his gaze. He was no longer the drunken man, but the maddened father.

Catching up one of the broken spars, many of which were scattered about the deck, he rushed upon the mutineers like an avenging spirit. The men fled before him; but not till three of their number lay by their skulls beaten in never to rise again. None dared to approach him. He glared round him like a hungry tiger, calling at intervals upon his daughter.

In the terror and confusion of the scene the only chance of saving her was that for the Mary Owen was sailing at a rapid rate.

"Saved!" murmured Mrs. Percival, clasping her hands; "saved!"

"True," answered our hero; "but at what a price!"

Captain Morgan again abouted the name of Caroline.

"Have you seen my daughter?" he said, advancing to the group of trembling females.

"Where is my child? what can she have to fear? is not her father here to protect her?"

"Alas," whispered Frank, "he is mad."

The ladies replied to him only by their tears.

"I have been dreaming!" muttered the unhappy man, "dreaming! it must be a dream. Caroline, one word, only one to end this agony! Young man," he added, grasping Dick suddenly by the arm, "you will tell me the truth; what—what has passed?"

Our hero pointed to the bodies of the mate and the sailors, which still reposed where they had fallen.

"Yes! I see, I recollect; but where is my child?"

"In heaven," replied Dick, pointing upwards, "praying for her father."

Captain Morgan burst into a passionate flood of grief, and trembled like a reed shaken by the wind.

It is something terrible when manhood weeps; its tears are like waters wrung from the rock. The granite must be riven, ere they flow.

"I remember all now," he said, after a pause; "my sin has found me. I am a childless man."

These words were uttered in a tone of agony and self-reproach which touched the hearts of those who heard him; it was a sad sight to witness the deep lamentation of the unhappy man whose age, but for the vice of drunkenness, might have been honored by the love of a virtuous child. Now the wealth he had toiled for was a curse; he stood alone in the world, without any one to care for or leave it to.

Well did the Greeks, who delighted in allegory, represent the wine cup of Circe as a spell which deprived those who partook of it of their humanity, and reduced them to the state of swine. The picture is far from overdrawn; for drunkenness is the suicide of reason, and effaces from the soul of man the intellectual seal which marks the difference between him and the brute creation.

How many a brilliant career and happy future has it not destroyed! The plague cannot count more victims; war is less cruel in its ravages; the madhouse, the gaol, the hulks, the gibbet are the monuments on which its triumphs over mankind are recorded.

"Do not attempt to follow me," said the captain, addressing the young man; "I require to be alone—alone with my own heart. The voice of human sympathy would sound like a mockery in my ears. I shall be myself soon. Assure the ladies," he added, "that they have nothing further to fear; my crew know me in my strength as well as weakness, and will return to their duty."

With these words he returned to his cabin.

"Heaven help him!" observed Mrs. Percival, embracing her still terrified daughters; "his remorse must end but with life."

No sooner had the captain of the Mary Owen disappeared, than Jack, who after his exploit had mounted still further into the shroud, crept down and drew near to the group in which Susan was standing. The features of the poor boy were pale—the terror of the deed he had committed haunted him. It was a fearful thing at his age to feel that he had the blood of a fellow creature on his head, though shed in defending the honor, if not the life, of his orphan sister.

No sooner did the agitated girl perceive him than she threw her arms around his neck and wept over him like a child.

"Don't cry, Susan; don't cry," he whispered. "I wasn't afraid. They won't hang I!"

"Hang you!" repeated Dick, taking him by the hand; "I should think not! You have acted like a hero; and deserve reward rather than punishment."

The boy looked up in his face and tried to smile.

"Poor captain's daughter!" he said; "I wish I had shot 'un sooner."

The crew—who had taken refuge from the fury of their commander below—now began to appear upon deck. At first Mrs. Percival and the females were greatly alarmed, but the subdued and humble air of the men gradually reassured them.

"Buck!" exclaimed Frank, as one of the sailors approached the part of the vessel where they were standing. "Must the scene of violence be renewed?"

The fellow touched his hat, and answered respectfully that he wished to speak with him.

"Don't go, Frank," said his mother; "don't leave us."

"I will hear what he has to say," replied our hero; "but, if I judge the fellow's demeanor rightly, we have nothing further to apprehend."

He advanced towards the spot where the sailor had halted.

"Now, what is it you have to say?"

The words were briefly and sternly put. The man made several attempts to meet the gaze of the speaker, but, conscious of the unworthy part he had acted, could not endure it, but turned his eyes, with a restless, uneasy glance, aside.

The crew had returned to their duty," he said, "and hope you will speak for them to the captain. It wasn't their fault; the mate told us he was drunk."

"Captain Morgan was taken ill last night—exceedingly ill," replied Dick, "after his second glass of wine, which it is my belief was drugged."

"I saw Brice and the steward doing something to the wine," observed the sailor. "The men are heartily ashamed of their conduct now, and if the captain will promise to forgive us—"

"I can make no conditions," interrupted Dick, who judged, from the whining tone and crouching air of the speaker, that the mutineers were perfectly subdued; "if you have any to propose, it must be to Captain Morgan himself."

"But he won't listen to us," urged the man.

"Did you listen to the cries of his despairing child?" demanded the young man, impatiently. "When the ruffian, whose brains lie scattered on the deck, dragged her from the side of her father? No; with a fiendlike shout of derision you watched her agony, applauded the brutality of the mate; and when, as a refuge from dishonor, she sprang into the waves, did one of you attempt to save her? No. Where was your manhood, where your courage then? Shame! shame!"

He turned aside to conceal the tears which started when he thought upon the fair girl whose form even then was scarcely cold in its watery grave.

The second mate passed them; he was armed with a cutlass. Aware of his mainly, true seaman-like character, the mutineers had kept him a prisoner in his cabin whilst the attempt was being made; on its failure they had released him.

"Aft," he said, addressing himself sternly to the man, who touched his hat, and sneaked silently away. "Where is Captain Morgan?" he added, turning to our hero.

"In his cabin," replied Dick; "do not fear him; he has received too great a shock to yield to his weakness again."

As briefly as possible he proceeded to relate all that had taken place.

"Would to Heaven, sir," said the mate, "you had consulted me. Much might have been prevented. Poor girl! poor girl! what will Mr. Armstrong feel?"

Armstrong was the name of the gentleman to whom she was to have been united on her arrival at Sydney, and who was doubtless counting the days, nay the hours, when the Mary Owen would enter the port.

"What is the state of the ship?"

"But few, very few are disaffected," replied the former, "and even those would not have ventured on open violence, had not Brice persuaded them the captain was drunk, incapable of duty, and that the command had devolved on him; his representations, and the promises of that fellow Clarkson, who appears to entertain a peculiar hatred against you, sir, have been the cause of all."

"Hatred against me," repeated Dick. "Why should he have any such feeling?"

His informant shrugged his shoulders.

Captain Morgan now returned upon deck. His countenance was fearfully pale, whilst his compressed lips and bloodshot eyes told how great had been the mental struggle he had passed. Calling the mate to his side, he whispered a few words in his ears. The young man touched his hat and disappeared to execute the orders he had received.

"You will retire with the ladies to your cabin," said the commander; "but first permit me to thank you for your fruitless but brave endeavor to save my—Go, young gentleman, go," he added, with a passionate burst of grief.

"If I pronounce her name it will unman me."

"Permit me and Frank to remain with you," said Dick; "there may still be mutinous spirits on board. We are active and armed; young and ready to—"

"I am old," interrupted the unhappy man, "and childless, yet I do not fear them. I should like to see the boldest of them refuse, or even hesitate, to obey a look or sign. The villains—the hangdog villains—they know too well the fend they have raised to tempt him."

The eyes of Captain Morgan sparkled with such deadly fury as he uttered these words, that his hearer began to fear his reason was affected. He was in error: the commander of the Mary Owen was never more perfectly in his senses than at that moment; remorse and despair had restored him to his reason, and penitence had made him strong.

"To your cabins," he repeated impatiently; "henceforth I have no requests to make; my words are commands, which all on board this vessel must obey."

Our hero returned to the spot where Frank and the ladies were still standing. Imparting to them the directions of the commander, he led them from the deck, but remained himself close to the entrance of the state cabin to watch the scene that followed.

The crew mustered upon deck. Those who had refrained from taking any share in the proceedings of the mate keeping themselves studiously apart from their guilty comrades, one or two of whom in the hope of concealing their crime, attempted to mingle with them, but were ordered back by the mate.

When all were assembled, the captain commanded arms to be distributed to those on whom he could rely.

"Where is the passenger Clarkson?" demanded the captain in a stern voice. In a few minutes the guilty wretch was dragged from his berth upon deck.

"You have attempted, in conjunction with my first mate," continued the commander of the Mary Owen, "to seize the command of my ship. Your conduct has not met the fate he so richly merited, and were I to blow out your brains, or hang you to the yard-arm, I should not be exceeding either my duty or authority."

"Mercy!" shrieked the hitherto-insulting bully.

"Mercy!" repeated the benevolent father; "what mercy had you upon—?"

He could not conclude; the name of his child stuck in his throat.

"Lash him to the gun," he exclaimed.

Despite the desperate struggles of the man, who repeatedly reminded Cap-

tain Morgan that he was a passenger, and in no way under his orders, the command was executed. Two of the strongest men of the crew bared their arms ready to inflict the well-merited punishment.

"Six dozen," said the captain.

The cat descended, and in a few seconds the shoulders of Clarkson were trickling with blood; it was in vain that he threatened, entreated, and bullied by turns, his judge proved inexorable; nor was it till the last lash had been counted that he made sign to release him.

The handcuffs were brought, and the ruffian, half dead with agony and rage, was let down into the hold of the vessel, to be kept close prisoner till the ship should arrive at Sydney.

Three more of the ringleaders were punished, and, after being ironed, were sent to keep him company.

"To your duty, men," exclaimed their commander, sternly, "and remember that a hand which never failed is over you. Murders, to the helm."

The old sailor whom he designated immediately stepped forwards and relieved the man at the wheel. The bodies of the mate and those who had fallen were thrown overboard, the decks washed, and, in the space of an hour, all once more assumed the appearance of order on board the Mary Owen. Had a stranger boarded her, he never could have imagined, from the quiet, subdued demeanor of the men, and the regularity with which they performed their duties, that anarchy and bloodshed had lately reigned amongst the crew.

During the rest of the day Captain Morgan continued to pace the deck, without exchanging a word with any one. The unhappy father was communing with his own thoughts, and they were sufficient to occupy him. At times the death of his child appeared to him like a painful dream; and he would pause and listen at the door of the cabin, as if he expected the hideous nightmare which oppressed him to be broken by the sound of her voice, and, after a pause, turn away with a groan of anguish and disappointment.

On his arrival at Sydney, he expected to meet his intended son-in-law—how was he to answer him when he demanded his bride?

"God help me!" he murmured once or twice, as this and similar thoughts pressed on him; "my punishment is greater than I can bear."

Once, and once only, during the rest of the voyage, did the restraint he had assumed over his feelings give way, and his grief and remorse betray themselves by outward demonstration. One of the unhappy girls in the steerage had ventured upon deck contrary to his orders, and he commanded her harshly to retire to her berth. She refused, adding that the heat was stifling there.

"Hotter," he demanded, with a bitter smile, "than when you had your paramour to bear you company?"

"And whose fault?" exclaimed the girl. "I was as pure and innocent as your own child when I first set foot in this wretched ship. But, with a drunken captain who could not protect me, and a dissolute crew who would not, no wonder that I fell. What will my poor old father say," she added, bursting into tears and wringing her hands, "when he hears the story of my shame on my arrival in Sydney? It is you—you, who have destroyed me, and you may cast me into the sea if you will, for I have nothing left worth living for now."

With a groan of self-reproach he turned and left her.

CHAPTER XLI.

Vainly we fly from justice: if her step
Be slow, at least 'tis sure, and overtakes us
In guilt's career; in folly's mad career
Her hand is iron, and her blow is death.

CRAN.

The reflections of Clarkson and his fellow-prisoners in the hold were, as our readers may imagine, anything but agreeable ones, with the prospect of a trial on their arrival at Sydney—condemnation and punishment. To these considerations even the sense of pain from the punishment they had endured gave way, and on the second day they began to consider how to escape.

They were strictly guarded, and all means of communication with the crew denied them; the only person whom they saw was an old sailor appointed to bring them their food, and he appeared silent and reserved, answering only in monosyllables to the questions put to him.

"It's no use," observed one of the culprits, who was known by the name of the Slave, from his having been engaged for many years in that respectable trade. "Were we in the south seas a fellow might count upon a hundred chances, here we have not one."

"But on our arrival in port?" said the passenger.

The man turned his head, and reflected for an instant.

"It depends on the hour we cast anchor; but if once the post captain's boat comes alongside, it will be all over with us. What do I say?" he added, "it is all over with us, for who could swim to land with these blessed ruffles on his wrists. The Provost's court will make short work of it. Ten to one but we visit Norfolk Island in less than a month."

Clarkson shuddered. He had heard of that fearful place.

"Are there no means of removing them?" he demanded.

"None, without money."

"But I have money," was the reply.

"Why didn't you say so afore?" exclaimed his fellow prisoner; "a golden key will do anything with Ben. You see there is a cast of nigger blood in him; and they do say that he sold his own son twenty years ago at New Orleans. But I suppose he had a right. He was his own flesh and blood."

"Sold his own son?" repeated the prisoner.

"Ay! I recollect the lad well," continued their informant. "He brought him on board the Leander, and got him a berth afore the mast—as smart a youth as ever stepped the deck. Orleans is a rare place for the blackbird trade. They both got leave of the captain to go on shore, and old Ben returned alone."

"But do you really believe—"

"Bah!" interrupted the man. He has done worse than that. I have seen his eyes dance at the chink of the coin. He would sell his soul, if any one could be found fool enough to make a bid for such a worn-out, damaged article."

This intelligence afforded unmitigated pleasure to at least one of his hearers—Clarkson—who had many reasons, besides the affair of the mutiny on board the Mary Owen, for not wishing to appear before a court of justice; and he resolved the next day the man presented himself to bring them their food to sound him on the subject. Once on land, the country was wide enough; at the worst he could take to the bush, and rough it with his companions, who knew Australia well.

Calling the man who had given him an insight into their character, he held a long and private conversation with him. At its termination his mind appeared much more easy than before.

At six bells the next day their goaler descended as usual into the hold, and the passenger observed him narrowly as he distributed the rations to his fellow-prisoners.

He was a tall, spare man, whose head was slightly bent with age; the hair grizzled and knotted together, over a low brow, from beneath which peered a pair of dark, sleepy eyes. He had all the characteristics of the negro race, both in his lips and nostrils; but what struck Clarkson most was the expression of avarice and cunning in his features. When he first heard the story of the old man having sold his son to slavery, he disbelieved it; gradually he became convinced of it.

"Ben," whispered the slave, "speak to the land cove."

"What should I say to him?" replied the old man, without moving a muscle of his countenance.

"Ask him what money he has got."

At the word "money" the eyes of the half-caste lighted up, and his entire countenance lost its stolid appearance.

"Bah!" he said, after a pause; "what if he has a few shillings?"

"He has gold—bright yellow gold," interrupted his former messmate; "and more of it than they counted down to you in the slave market of New Orleans."

His hearer heard the allusion to the sale of his son unmoved.

"You are not jesting with me?"

"What road should I get by it?"

"True," muttered Ben; "true; I will speak with him."

After distributing the provisions, giving each man his share, the goaler walked to that part of the hold to which Clarkson had purposely withdrawn; and, fixing his eyes with a searching expression on the face of his prisoner, regarded him for some time in silence.

"It is true," he said; "the slave has not lied."

What is true?" demanded the prisoner.

"That you have gold," replied the old man with a hideous grin. "I don't ask you how you came by it. Perhaps there's blood upon it; but that is your affair, not mine. Well, he added, "what is it you require? tobacco, or spirits to wash your lacerated back with? Ha! ha! ha! I shall never forget how you writhed and roared beneath the lash; it cut deep, did it not? Eh! eh!"

The ruffian felt as if he could have dashed the speaker's brains out, but the necessity of concealing him, if possible, restrained him.

"I neither require tobacco nor spirits," he replied.

"What then?"

"The means to rid me of these accursed fetters," replied the prisoner, at the same time stretching out his hands.

The man shook his head to intimate that it was impossible.

"Have you the keys?" demanded the prisoner.

"No."

"But you could open them?"

"With a rusty nail, if I felt so inclined," replied Ben, "as easily as with the best London picklock; but I tell you that the risk is too great, at least before the ship is paid off. I should lose my six months' wages."

"And what may they amount to?" demanded Clarkson, anxiously.

"Thirty pounds."

"I will make it up to you."

"You must be rich for a steerage passenger," observed the jailer, curiously; "but that is your affair, not mine. But you forget the wages have been honestly earned, and I run no risk in getting them."

"Say fifty."

"No."

"Name your price!"

"A hundred!" whispered the half-caste, fixing his eyes anxiously upon him to see the effect of his words. "If you can count me down that I might consent, but not a stiver less."

"And my companions?" suggested Clarkson.

"O! I'll give you them in," answered the old man. "It would not be safe for them to remain. They might split upon me."

"And when will you release us from these fetters?"

"When within a mile of land," said Ben—"that is, provided the money is paid; but I give no credit; there must be no subterfuge."

"There shall be none," replied the prisoner, hastily. "The money shall be yours the instant my hands are free. I have it with me."

The jailer eyed him with an air such as a ferocious beast of prey may be supposed to regard some domestic animal almost within his reach; and had he been alone, ten to one but the imprudent confession might have cost Clarkson dear, for Ben would have murdered him with as little remorse as the owner of the money, in all probability, had felt in earning it.

Perhaps in both cases it would have been the price of blood.

With this understanding the speakers separated, the one to his duty upon deck, the other, calling his companion, the slave, to him, related what had passed.

"Do you think he will keep his word?" he said.

"Provided you can keep yours," replied the sailor. "A hundred pounds! the old rascal, why it's as much as he got for his son at New Orleans. I hope it isn't all the money you possess," he added; "for Sydney is a queer place to look for more in, unless a man knows a thing or two."

As a certain degree of confidence was already established between the speakers, Clarkson informed his fellow prisoner that it was not all the money he possessed, and the latter agreed to his proposal that they should separate from their companions as soon as they landed, and seek their fortunes together.

It was on a lovely night that the Mary Owen—exactly five months and sixteen days after sailing from Sunderland—dropped anchor in the bay of Sidney, about three-quarters of a mile from the shore.

"Thank Heaven!" said our hero, who, with Frank Percival and the ladies, were standing upon deck. "The perils of the sea are past; but there is one in whom the termination of our voyage brings no joy. Poor fellow!" he added, pointing to Captain Morgan, who was leaning against the mast of the vessel; "my heart bleeds for him."

"And mine," said his friend; "for his regret can end but with his life."

In the course of the night four distinct splashes might have been heard in the sea, had not the only person who remained on deck been absorbed in feelings, and reflections which rendered him insensible to everything which passed around. The first was occasioned by the slave, who dropped from one of the port-holes into the water. For an instant he disappeared beneath the waves, but speedily rose again and struck out from the vessel. The second occurred when Clarkson followed his example. Although a landsman, he could swim well, and quickly gained his guide and companion.

"All right," said the former. "Do you see that light right ahead?"

"The red one?"

"Yes. Strike out for that: it is beyond the line of shipping, and not far from the house of the Jew, Mendez, I told you of; we can pass the night there."

"Safely?" repeated the sailor, "as long as you have money to pay him."

As it was the intention of the speakers to abandon their companions in crime to their fate, they at once availed themselves of the opportunity; but there was one thing which neither of them had counted upon—the effect of the salt water on their ulcerated backs. Before their task was half accomplished it had penetrated their clothes, and caused them to groan with agony. Still the love of life prevailed, and they finally reached the shore in a state of exhaustion more easy to imagine than describe.

"I thought I must have given in," murmured Clarkson, as he lay gasping on the beach; "but, thank Heaven, we are safe at last."

"Quite safe. Come, rouse yourself," said his comrade.

"I can't yet," was the reply.

The slave crept stealthily towards him; unseen by his partner in crime, he had picked up a heavy stone, and urged by the desire of possessing himself of the landsman's wealth, determined to murder him. The blow fell with a dull, heavy, crushing sound upon the temple of his victim; it was followed by a deep groan; then came a second and a third blow; after which all was silent as before.

"Mendez will only have one lodger to-night," muttered the assassin, as he proceeded to rifle the jacket of the dead man; "what a fool he must have been to trust me—as if I should risk my life by trying myself to such a land crab. Most likely I have only anticipated the hand of the hangman," he added; "money dishonestly got seldom thrives, as my old grandmother used to say."

There was more truth in the proverb than the speaker imagined. In his own case it might almost be called a prophecy. Three men, who had been lying on the sands and watching his proceedings, sprang upon him, and before he could offer the least resistance or attempt to fly, plied his arms.

His captors belonged to the vessel serving as a lighthouse, which such of our readers who have been in Sydney may recollect is close to that portion of the harbor vulgarly called the Sow and Eggs; they had been waiting for one of their companions, who had gone into the town to purchase provisions.

It was in vain that the slave threatened, entreated, and tried to bribe them to release him; they were not to be moved.

"No, no!" replied one of the men, repeating his own words; "money dishonestly got seldom thrives."

The others laughed heartily; it appeared an excellent jest to them.

"I will give you half," said the prisoner.

"Bah!"

"All, all," he added, "if you only leave me my liberty."

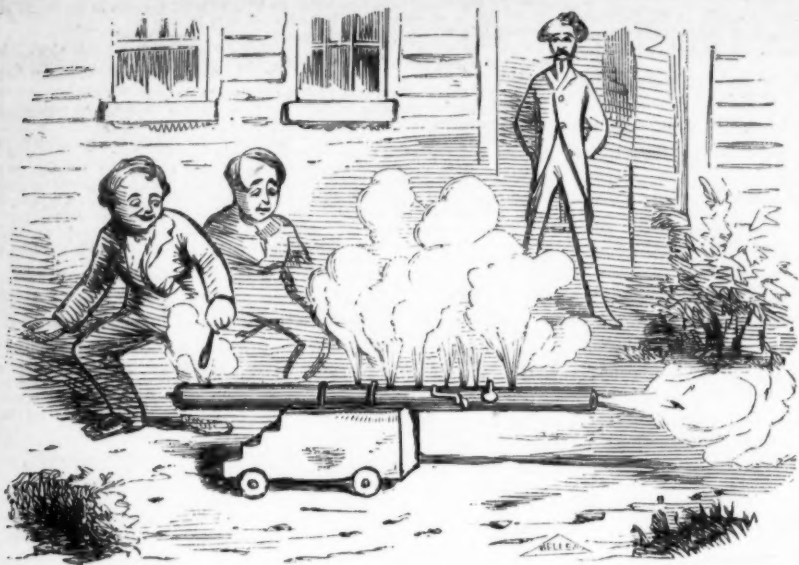
"And be hanged in your place," observed the elder of the party; "for, as it is known that we have been on shore, when the body is found we shall be sure to be suspected."

Despite his resistance, they succeeded in dragging him towards the town, and placed him in the hands of the police; so that, instead of the comfortable quarters he anticipated, the slave passed the night within the walls of a prison.

It was known before daybreak the following morning that the Mary Owen had arrived, and several boats put off to board her. The first contained the Reverend Mr. Percival, the principal of the new college at Sydney. Poor Dick! how lonely he felt, as he stood upon the deck and watched the happy meeting—eyes moist with tears of joy—the kiss of affection—the looks more eloquent than words. He had no one to stretch a hand to him, or bid him welcome. It is at such moments we feel how bitter it is to be alone in the world.

The next boat contained only two persons besides the sailors who rowed it; one was a tall elegant looking man of about five and twenty; his companion, who might be five or six years older, had all the appearance of a wealthy farmer. Without knowing why, our hero felt prepossessed in his favor. Perhaps it was the decided English expression of his face.

MR. WINKEY FUM'S FOURTH OF JULY.



MR. WINKEY FUM, ADMIRING THE PATRIOTISM OF YOUNG AMERICA, CONCLUDES HE WILL WALK OUT AND SEE THE FOURTH OF JULY.

There are various methods of rising in this world. One of the most expeditious is to tease a short tail bull in fly time. Try it on, and bring in a verdict of yourself.

A friend from the country on telling Foote of an expensive funeral of an attorney, the wit replied:

"Do you bury your attorneys?"

"Yes, to be sure we do—how else?"

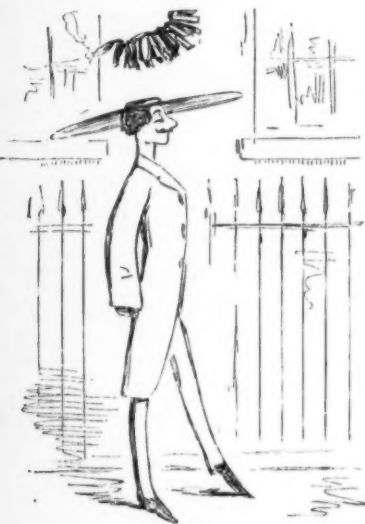
"Oh, we never do that in London."

"Don't?" said the other, much surprised, "how do you manage?"

"When the patient happens to die, we lay him out in a room over night by himself, lock the door, throw open the sash, and in the morning he is entirely off."

"Indeed!" said the other, in amazement; "what becomes of him?"

"Why that we cannot tell; all we know, is, there's a strong smell of brimstone in the room the next morning."



MR. WINKEY FUM IS THINKING WHAT A DELIGHTFUL THING IT IS TO SEE SUCH A HEARTY DISPLAY OF PATRIOTISM ON THE EVE OF A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Paganini, the celebrated violinist, was a miser by nature. The day before his death, relates a recent French writer, he called his servant to him. "Zuliette," said he, "I have a mind to eat pigeon." "Very well, sir," said she, "but I have no money; let me have twelve cents." "Twelve cents!" he repeated, shrugging up his shoulders; "twelve cents; it's too dear, Zuliette—try at any rate, my dear, to get one for eight, for you know there are a great many little bones in pigeons."

A queer looking customer inserted his head into an auction store, and gravely inquired:

"Can I bid, sir?"

"Certainly," replied the auctioneer, "you can bid."

"Well, then," said the wag, walking off, "I bid you good night."



PASSES A SALOON WHERE THEY ARE HAVING A GOOD TIME GENERALLY.



HE THINKS THERE IS SUCH A THING AS CARRYING THIS THUNDERING PATRIOTISM TOO FAR.

The celebrated "Coutts," who was over here with Grisi and Mario, is about—say the English papers—to marry a Mr. Ward. Judging from the unhappy lady's conduct we should say she needed a guardian more than a ward.

At Sebastopol during the siege a cannon ball buried itself in the side of a hill, and a stream of water began to flow from the spot, which supplied the soldiers with water for the remainder of the season. This ball must have been shot from a spring gun.



MR. WINKEY FUM GOING OUT TO ENJOY THE FOURTH, STEPS ON A LITTLE PATRIOTIC ARRANGEMENT.

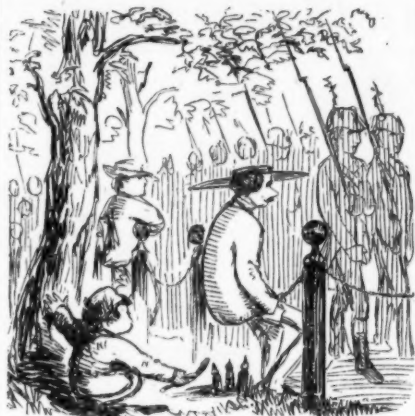
"Pa, what is the interest of a kiss?" asked sweet sixteen of her sire.

"Why, really, I don't know. Why do you ask?"

"Because John, my cousin, borrowed a kiss last night from me, and said he'd pay me back some of these nights with interest after we are married."

The widow of an eminent composer having stated, upon the tomb of her husband, that "he has left this life, and gone to that blessed place where only his music can be exceeded," the mourning relict of a famous pyrotechnist adopted the same idea, and caused to be inscribed on the marble slab, "he has gone to that blessed place where only his fireworks can be exceeded."

A GOOD IRISH JOKE.—A friend tells us the following as genuine:—Two Irishmen, named Patrick and Barney, respectively, on their way by turnpike to our goodly city, came across a milestone which had inscribed upon it, "forty-six miles from Petersburg," when Patrick, catching his companion by the arm, halted in the road and exclaimed: "Och, be jabers, Barney, there's the tombstone of a poor traveler like unto ourselves, and his age was forty-six, and his name was Miles, from Pathenburg!"

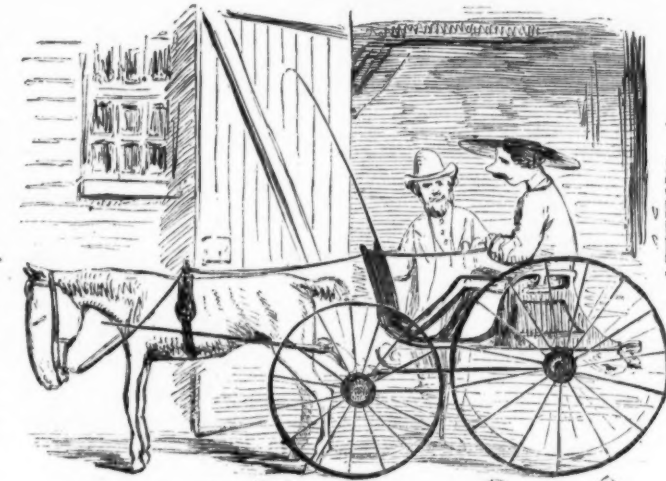


SITS DOWN TO ADMIRE THE MILITARY.—EXPERIENCES THE SENSATIONS OF THE HEROES OF '76.

Socrates called beauty a short-lived tyranny; Plato, a privilege of nature; Theophrastus, a silent cheat; Theocritus, a delightful prejudice; Carneades, a solitary kingdom; Domitian said that nothing was more grateful; Aristotle affirmed that beauty was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world; Homer, that 'twas a glorious gift of nature; and Ovid, alluding to him, calls it a favor bestowed by the gods.

THE BEST BOOK.

—No book is so full of beauty as the Book of Nature; yet no book is so carelessly read.



MR. W. F., BY WAY OF VARYING THE AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY, THINKS HE WILL TAKE A RIDE ON THE AVENUE, AND, IN COMPANY WITH A FRIEND, HIRES A HORSE THAT WILL GO INSIDE OF 2.40, AND NO TWO WAYS ABOUT IT.



GOING AT THE AFORESAID RATE, HE COMES IN CONTACT WITH ANOTHER WAGON GOING AT THE RATE OF 2.39½.

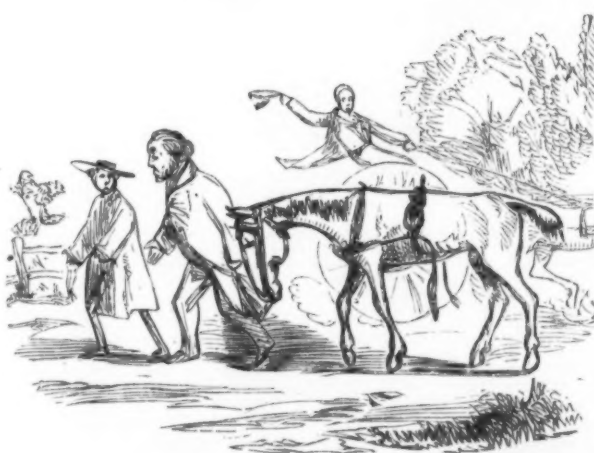
An orator, perspiring freely, in a husky voice, said—"In short, ladies and gentlemen, I can only say that I wish I had a window in my bosom, that you might see the emotion of my heart." The newspapers all printed the speech, leaving the "n" out of "window." He was taken somewhat aback when he read it.

The way to make water taste better than champagne, is to eat salt fish about six hours previous to imbibing it.

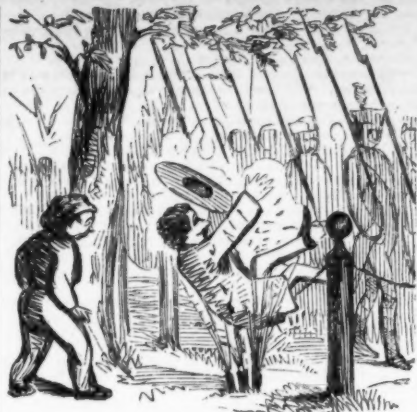
A friend of ours has a dipper with which a philanthropist bailed out an unfortunate debtor.

Why are good resolutions like fainting ladies? Because they want "carrying out."

Are the minutes relating to an affair of honor always drawn up by the seconds?



THEY RETURN HOME AT THE RATE OF 57.40, DELIGHTED WITH THE WAY IN WHICH THEY HAVE SPENT THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.



THINKS HE HAS BEEN SURPRISED IN THE REAR BY THE BRITISH.

The bumps raised on a man's head by a cudgel, are called by an Irish phrenologist, "fraynological developments."

The chap who took the thread of life to sew the rent of his house, has gone West, and invented a patent for cross-eyed needles.

People fearful of explosions should not do two things—take passage in a Mississippi steamer, or walk into a tidy woman's parlor with dirty boots on.

"Phillura, dear," said a loving husband to his loyal spouse, who was several years the junior, "what do you say to moving West?" "Oh, I'm delighted with the idea. You recollect when Mr. Morgan moved out there he was poor, and he died in three years worth a hundred thousand dollars."

A lawyer recently attempted to pass himself off as Rufus Choate in a town in Massachusetts. At the suggestion of a printer, who was present, the "writing test" was applied to him. He wrote a legible sentence, and was immediately kicked out of the company.

Voltaire and Piron were mortal enemies, and they met one day at the country house of mutual friend. Piron got up early, went to Voltaire's door, and wrote upon it the word "rogue." At breakfast time Voltaire advanced towards Piron, and smilingly observed:—"I thank you for showing your interest in my welfare, by leaving your card at my door this morning."

Rise early to your business, learn good things, and oblige good men; they are three things which you will never repent.

J. C. BRECKENRIDGE, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

MR. BRECKENRIDGE, now in the prime of life, is the descendant of one of the oldest and most respectable families in Kentucky, a family remarkable for ability, and distinguished for eloquence. In the last Congress Mr. B. came prominently before the nation as the leader of his party in the Lower House. Mr. Pierce offered him the appointment of Minister to Spain in place of Mr. Soule, which Mr. B. declined, preferring to retire to private life. His nomination for Vice President was the result of an unexpected movement on the part of the Maine delegation; the suggestion took like wildfire and a unanimous vote followed. A political friend of Mr. Breckenridge, on whom we depended for a sketch of his life, has disappointed us, and hence our meagre notice of this distinguished citizen.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM IN FULL.

We give the "Platform" adopted by the Cincinnati Convention. The resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, which are re-affirmed, are as follows:

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as a great moral element in a form of government springing from, and upheld by a popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form which seeks to palsy the vote of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That entertaining these views, the Democratic party of the Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, convening together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declarations and principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions,

in general conventions, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the Federal Government is one of liberal powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.
2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government, the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.
3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such an assumption be just or expedient.
4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges; as a complete and simple protection of persons and property from domestic violence and foreign aggression.



JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.—(EMBOSSED BY BRADY.)

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce, and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue be raised than is necessary to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.
6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution is one of deadly hostility to the best interests of our country, dangerous to our republican institutions, and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and will of the people; and that the result of Democratic Legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to practical men of all parties their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.
7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from all banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.
8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned by the Constitution, which makes our's the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book.
9. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace

the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the national platform, will abide and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures settled by Congress, the act for reclaiming fugitives from service, or labor included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution, and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified Veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical dominion of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799—that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out on their obvious meaning and import.

That in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States—and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and

compromises of the Constitution—which are broad enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it should be—in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

The following are supplementary resolutions in relation to the Kansas Nebraska question, and the foreign policy of the Government:

And, whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto: Therefore,

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in it, prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issues of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and to armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purpose, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union; non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the Demo-

cratic and Whig parties in national conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents; and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Resolved, finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the right of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many. And, by the vigilant adherence to these principles, and the compromises of the Constitution, which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it is, the Union will be able to fulfill the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.

First—Resolved, That the question connected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence by the side of their successful example.

Second—Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold to the sacred principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconception, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

Third—Resolved, That the great highway which Nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for the free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the unconquerable energy of our people, and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the Government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourth—Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America, to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passage across the oceanic Isthmus.

Fifth—Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

Resolved, That the Democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication, by military and postal roads through our own territory, between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to exercise promptly all its constitutional power for the attainment of that object.

There cannot be a doubt but that a large amount of capital in New York City is invested in the slave trade. It seems, that one of these slaves, to avoid being overhauled, proceeded down Long Island to Garden's Bay, where she was supplied by another vessel with provisions, large boilers, timber for a slave deck, and bricks and lime to set the furnaces. She then sailed for Africa. A revenue cutter followed in pursuit, but without success. To stir further diminish the chances of detection, slave vessels no longer carry iron or shackles, as formerly, which, if found, constituted strong evidence of guns, but employ as a substitute a kind of small nail, so made that the points stick, upright when thrown down, so that in case of revolt among the negroes aboard ship, they are thrown thickly over the deck. On the Falmouth about 600 and ropes were found.

CHESS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN "AMATEUR" calls our attention to the excellent problem by M. de Riviere (No. XXXI), and suggests that there is a second solution, by checking first with the King. We have examined the position carefully and find that he is quite correct, a moveover that some of the variations suggested therefrom are very pretty. We do not, by any means, regard this as a flaw; it rather enhances the difficulty and beauty of the problem.

ROYAL CHESS.—His Majesty King Kamehameha has taken to his royal bed and board a Miss Hook. Being married in a church—the bishop gave mate to the King with a Rook.

POLITICAL CHESS.—That the knowledge of and consequent respect for the king of games is becoming more general, is evidenced in a variety of ways. The latest we have seen is the following apt simile from the Daily Times of this city. We opine that if the gallant pathfinder of the Rocky Mountain push on his columns, and attack with his wonted vigor, the adverse king will be met (checked) as we mean, for we doubt whether any knight in the country would take a bachelor or even a handsome widower of three score; before the game is half developed. "It is the experience of the chess-board that the party suffering himself to be kept in a defensive position is pretty sure to be mated. The game of politics is like a game of chess. A party leader answers to the "king," with his limited move "squared" to a certain position, liable to be checked, and, at last, checked by the adroitness of a skillful adversary. Mr. Buchanan, for instance, is, by his own confession, a wooden figure, hewn out of the planks of the Cincinnati platform, and with no faculty of motion beyond such galvanism as the wire pulls of his party may charge him withal. And his party is in precisely that attitude of defence and immobility. They have a vicious policy and conduct of office to defend. They have to defend new doctrines subversive of Democratic ideas; they have to defend mainly, and to the best of their power, a tenure of office, to which, not only their avowed antagonists are unfriendly, but of which their non-office-holding associates are jealous and covetous. Among these circumstances the odds of the approaching contest are certainly unfavorable to the Administration."

We give place to the following communication from Mr. D. W. Pike, of the Astor Library, inasmuch as it may interest those who are in the habit of giving odds. For our single self, we can only say that we do not delight in any games at odds, and—while we admit the necessity of this equality—the game by removing the disparity in force between different players—we never like to encounter "rook" or "pawn" and "two" men, when we can find an antagonist of the first rank. The toughest match we ever played was with our friend Hamilton, of St. Louis, giving the queen's knight and receiving the pawn and move in return. To those, however, who practice playing at odds, the suggestion of our young friend "Shahidius" will prove curious and instructive.

SOMETHING NEW IN CHESS.

I have been playing lately some games at a new and curious kind of odds, namely: 7A odds of giving the Knight in the King's Knight's opening for the King's Pawn. Although my experience in giving these odds has been too brief to enable me to determine their precise value, yet I should hardly be surprised if, upon analysis, they should prove to be little greater than the odds of giving pawn and move—at least I have tried them successfully with players to whom I could only afford to give pawn and move. The following are the opening moves:

WHITE.
1 P to K4
2 Kt to KB3
3 Kt takes K P
P to Q4

BLACK.
1 P to K4
2 Kt to KB3
3 Kt takes Kt
P to Q4

and Black must withdraw his Knight either to King's Knight's third or to Queen's Bishop's third. In the former case, White appears to embarrass Black's game materially by playing Pawn to King's Bishop's fourth. If he place his Knight at Queen's Bishop's third, perhaps White's best move is Pawn to Queen's fifth, compelling Black either to carry his Knight home or to place it on Queen's Rook's fourth.

CALCULUS.—One enumerates many curious methods of giving odds, does not, if my memory serves me right, even hint at this. Falmouth has let us some games in which he gave the Knight for the Pawn and move, but in that case the Queen's Knight was the party and the King's Bishop's Pawn by the other. I have been persuaded to communicate this very brief notice of these novel odds to the ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, in the hope that, if they are of no value, some chess analyst will at once demonstrate their unworthiness. But I also hope that, should they be found to contain any elements of interest, they may be added to the list of the many beautiful and ingenious contrivances by which the devotees of Calves seek to equalize their disparity at chess skill.

Reed's Chess Room, 609 Broadway, July, 1886.

DEAR SIR:—Is it possible that you suppose the chess diagram in your paper of June 7, occupied by the problem I sent you? The printed copy which I furnished had black Queen and Bishop at K4. I am very curious to know how you dispose of my work in this move. I have no friends who can.

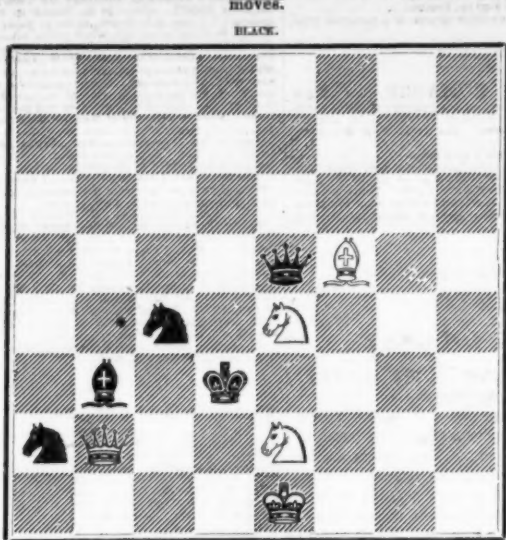
You must pardon me for the few "instructions" you have suffered at my hands. I had supposed that there were not sufficient first-class players in the country to insure a constant and full supply of popular material for your columns, and that attempts like mine, which cost you nothing, would be not only acceptable, but would be encouraged, as a means of extending, among the lower orders, an interest in a noble game. Yours, "X. Y. Z."

To X. Y. Z.—Albeit your communication is marked "private," yet—excusing the *locus in quo*—we publish it, together with the problem associated, as the only means of rendering you tardy justice. And while we are about it we will make a clean breast of the matter, as an "open confession is good for the soul." The facts are simply these. After we had spotted your problem (as we thought) we showed it to no less than four of our very best problem-men, to see if there was any flaw in our solution. As they recorded with our opinion, we won't mortify them by calling names. When the form of our paper was in the press—too late for any serious alterations—we were horrified at noticing in the type what we had failed to observe in the diagram, to wit: that there was a hole in our armor, since by our solution we had, in giving mate, uncovered check upon our own King. Here was a dilemma! How to get out of it? Necessity is the mother of invention, and as we should have satisfied ourselves by letting it go as it was, we were guilty of doing you the injustice of quietly slipping out the Queen and substituting the Bishop. Confession of a fault is half amendment, and we humbly crave your forgiveness. It taught us a good lesson: never to be too sure of any position in chess. Your problem can be solved in less than four moves. You entirely mistake the import of our reply. We are only too happy to hear from you, and all others, tyros or proficient, and trust that our frugal style of rejoinder won't frighten away our most esteemed correspondents, among which number we certainly include yourself. Won't you give us your *apud* in recognition?

AWAKENING.—The best players of Germany are Messrs. Heydebrand, Andersen, and Harwitz; in France, probably, MM. St. Amant, La Roche, and Le Riviere; in Italy, Signora Dubois, Bonetti, Discart, and Calvi; and in Russia, MM. Petroff, Jaenisch, Shumov, and the two Princes Orloffs.

THE NEW CODE OF CHESS RULES.—The new rules founded on the suggestions of MM. Jaenisch, Shumov, and Heydebrand, with analysis of the most important variations in the openings which have been introduced during the last ten years, are now being prepared for the press. The whole will form a volume, to appear in Mr. Reed's Scientific Library, as an Appendix to the "Chess-Players' Handbook," and will be published as soon as practicable.

PROBLEM XXXI.—By X. Y. Z.—White to play and mate in four moves.



CHESS IN PARIS.

GAME XXXI.—IRREGULAR OPENING.—A very fine Game in the Match between MM. DE RIVIERE and LA ROCHE.

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
M. de Riviere.	M. La Roche.	M. de Riviere.	M. de Roche.
1 P to Q4	P to K B4	43 Kt to Q Kt 5	K to his 2
2 P to K4	P to Q3	44 R to Q Kt 2 (i)	R to Q R 5
3 P takes P	Q B takes P	45 K to Q3	P to K R 5
4 K B to Q3	B takes B	46 P to K R 3	R to Q R 5 (ch)
5 Q takes B	K Kt to K B 3	47 K to Q B 2	R to Q R 8
6 Q to her Kt 5 (ch)	Q to Q2	48 K to Q Kt 3	R to Q B 8
7 Q takes Q Kt P	Q to her B3	49 R to Q B 2	R to Q Kt 8 (ch)
8 Q takes Q (ch)	Q Kt takes Q (a)	50 R to Q Kt 2	R to Q B 8
9 K Kt to K 2	P to K Kt 3	51 R to Q B 2	R to Q Kt 8 (ch)
10 P to Q R 3	B to K Kt 2	52 K to Q B 3	P to K 4
11 Castles	Q R to Q Kt sq	53 K to Q 2	R to Q B 8 (ch)
12 Q R to his 2 (b)	Q Kt to Q R 4	54 K to Q Kt 3	R to Q Kt 8 (ch)
13 P to Q Kt 3	K Kt to Q 2	55 K to R 3	R to Q R 8 (ch)
14 B to Q 2 (c)	Q Kt to Q B 3	56 K to K 2	R to K Kt 8
15 P to Q 5	Q Kt to K 4	57 K to Q B 2	B to K 6
16 P to K B 4	Q Kt to K Kt 5	58 B to K 2	B to Q Kt 3
17 P to Q Kt 4	K Kt to Q Kt 3	59 Kt to Q B 3	R to Q 5
18 Q Kt to Q B 3	Q Kt to K B 3	60 Kt to Q Kt 5	R to Q Kt 3
19 B to K 3	Q Kt takes Q P	61 K to Q Kt 3	R to Q Kt 8 (ch)
20 Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt	62 Kt to Q R 4	R to Q R 8 (ch)
21 B takes K R P	Kt takes B	63 Kt to Q R 3	B to Q 5
22 P to Q B 4	Kt takes K B P	64 K to Q Kt 3	R to K Kt sq
23 Kt takes Kt (d)	Kt takes B	65 Kt to Q B 2	R to Q Kt 3
24 Kt to K 6	B to K B 3	66 K to Q R 4	R to K B 8
25 K R to Q sq (e)	K to B 2	67 K to Q Kt 5	B to K Kt 8
26 Kt to Q 4	K R to Q R sq	68 K to Q B 6	R to K B 7
27 Kt to Q Kt 5	Q R to Q Kt 2	69 R takes R	B takes R
28 Q R to K B 2	P to Q B 3	70 K to Q 5	K to Q 2
29 Kt to Q 5 (f)	Q R to K Kt 3	71 Kt to Q R 3	B to K 8
30 Kt to Q B 2	K to K 2	72 P to Q Kt 5	B to Q Kt 5
31 Q R to K B 3	K R to Q R 5	73 K to Q B 2	B to Q B 4
32 K to B sq	P to Q B 4	74 Kt to K sq (h)	K to Q B 2
33 K to his 2	Q R to Q R 3	75 Kt to Q 3	B to Q 5
34 Q R to Q Kt 3 (g)	Q R to his sq	76 Kt to K 3	B to Q B 4
35 K R to Q 3	P to K R 4	77 Kt to K B 3	B to K B 7
36 Kt to K 3	B to Q 5	78 Kt to K Kt 5	B to K 8
37 Kt to Q 5	Q R to K B sq	79 Kt to K 6 (ch)	K to Q 2
38 K R to K B 3 (A)	Q R takes R	80 Kt to K B 8 (ch)	K to his 2
39 K takes R	P takes P	81 P to Q Kt 6	B to K B 7
40 P takes P	P to K 3	82 P to Q Kt 7	B to Q R 2
41 Kt to Q B 7	K to B 3	83 Kt takes P (ch)	
42 K to his 4	B to Q Kt 3		And White surrendered (I).

NOTES TO GAME XXXI.

(a) The student will do well not to permit the length of this game to deter him from playing it through attentively. It is extremely well contested on both sides, and presents, if not many brilliant, certainly many very instructive, situations.

(b) This, though strange-looking, will be found a well-thought precaution.

(c) Bishop to King's 3 move, perhaps, have been more to the purpose. It was not necessary to drive the Knight out of play as he stood, into a more favorable position.

(d) All this is very complicated and interesting.

(e) He plays this Rook, foreseeing his Kt will be forced to retreat, to prevent White giving check with the Bishop.

(f) We should have preferred the following:—

39 Kt takes Q P (ch) P takes Kt
40 K R takes P (ch) 39 K R takes P

gaining the Bishop next move, and having presently a formidable passed Pawn.

(g) The amateur must be careful he does not fall into confusion with the Rooks in this part of the game. His best plan is to place some distinguishing mark on the King's Rook, unless he possess the Chess pieces called the "Stanton" men, in which the King's Rook has a crown stamped on the top.

(h) It is needless to mention that, if he had taken the King's Pawn, White would have won the exchange at least.

(i) Important to guard against White playing his Rook to Q R 2.

(j) The superiority of the Kt to the Bishop in end games of this nature is here strikingly exemplified.

(k) The match in which the present game occurred was very equally contested, each player scoring the same number of games; but in a subsequent encounter M. La Roche, who, it must be remembered, is an older and much more experienced practitioner than his opponent, obtained a considerable majority. Whether in any future encounter he would prove as successful may perhaps be doubted. He has long been at the top of his strength, while the powers of M. de Riviere have certainly not yet reached their maturity.

SOLUTION TO KINEMA BY EUGENE R. COOK.

1 B to Kt 7 (ch) 2 B to K 6 (ch) 3 R to B 5 (ch) 4 R to K 5 (disc ch) and draws.

* If Q take B, Kt takes Q and wins.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM XXXI.

First Stipulation.—SUICIDE.

WHITE.
1 Kt to K B 6 (ch)
2 B to K Kt 6 (ch)
3 B to Q 3 (disc ch)
4 Q to K 5 (ch)
5 K takes R.

BLACK.
1 B takes Kt
2 K to Kt 2
3 B interposes.
4 B interposes.
5 Q must take Q and mate

FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY, JULY 30.—The rise on the official Stock list at the Brokers' Board during the past week, is equal to 2½ per cent. on Erie shares, with which the other roads sympathized to the extent of 1½ per cent. State Stocks also improved 2 per cent., and there was a better business done than usual of late in Railway Bonds of established currency at an advance of 1½ per cent.

The general market closed very firm on Saturday, and the particular movement in Erie reached a degree of speculative excitement which is without a parallel since the early part of February last, when 60 per cent. was reached for a day or two. The transactions in this Stock on Friday, including private sales, were scarcely short of 20,000 shares, and on Saturday, although the business of the day closed at 1 o'clock, the sales were over 15,000 shares. The Board list alone, for the two days, records 24,000 shares. The price left off 59½ per cent. after 60 per cent. was paid. There is a street rumor that the French speculators in Paris, who revolve around the famous *Credit Mobilier*, have sent out large orders for the Stock, but we trace no other authority for this than the accidental circumstance that one of the partners of the Continental firm of Marie & Kanx, who are the heaviest buyers of Erie, is now in Paris. Undoubtedly, however, the movement is backed by strong parties, as it is encouraged by a traffic on the road last month which far exceed that of any previous June. The Western Road shares, and New York Central and Reading are all firm, and the speculation which set in last Monday looks like extending itself through the next week or two.

The past week in Wall-street was one of increased movement and higher prices in the Stock market, and also in the amount of both the exports and receipts of gold. The general Foreign Trade shows an import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of \$3,527,969, against \$3,611,246 same week last Summer. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to \$1,226,230, against \$1,038,641 same week last year. The Export of Gold, including \$688,000 by steamer *Arago* for Havre on Saturday, amounted to \$2,493,755, against \$1,336,893 same week last season. The delivery of California Gold by steamer *Illinois* on Saturday, amounted to \$2,270,666, against \$1,078,000 same week last season. The Government office in this City held on Saturday afternoon, to the credit of all its accounts, Gold to the amount of \$10,361,454, against \$9,961,069 at the close of the previous week. This increase of \$399,385, added to the export, as above, would make an apparent difference to the Bank Reserve of the week of \$2,864,129—the California shipment not having reached Bank until late in Saturday. But the

loss on the statement made up that afternoon, compared with the previous exhibit of \$17,871,955, did not reduce the sum total below \$16,000,000, with \$2,270,000 from California to be added at the beginning of the new week.

From the beginning of the current Treasury year, July 1, 1885, to the 1st instant, the monthly Custom-House tables made the total of the Imports of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of some small parcels of Foreign Coin..... \$179,392,000
Add four weeks in June..... 15,817,160

Total to date..... \$195,209,160
Against same time last year..... 181,007,669

Increase to date..... \$44,201,500

Operators and the public appear to have jumped to a sudden appreciation of the merits of Erie stock, and are as anxious to buy it at 60½ as they were a short time since to sell it at 50½. The transactions were again large Monday, June 30, and the price advanced from 59½ to 61, closing at 60½, an advance of 1 to 1½ per cent, with transactions to the extent of about 12,000 shares. The foreign news has since increased the price and the activity.

The Bank statement of the week, after the drain of two and a half millions to Europe, shows a smaller decrease in the specie line than was anticipated; and against three quarters of a million, shipped on Saturday, June 28, which did not affect the average much, we received two and a half millions from California, which also did not tell, but to a small extent, on the average. It is, however, probable that we have touched the highest point at present in the specie line. The losses show an increase of over \$1,450,000, and are now very near the highest point ever reached. April 12, when they were \$107,840,455, the deposits show a nominal decrease of \$600,000; but in consequence of the smaller amount of clearings during the week, there is, in fact, an increase of about a million. The Banks are lending freely on stocks and discounting freely, and while the specie line remains near the present point, these institutions will probably continue to expand their loans. The comparison with last week is as follows:

June 21..... Loans..... \$106,626,995 Specie..... \$17,871,955 Circulation..... \$8,276,002 Deposits..... \$93,719,837
June 28..... Loans..... 107,087,525 Specie..... 17,069,687 Circulation..... 8,250,280 Deposits..... 93,239,243

Increase..... \$1,450,530
Decrease..... \$802,268
Net..... \$648,262

When in April last the loans were above \$107,000,000 the specie line was only \$12,000,000.

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., have removed to their new and superb Banking House on the corner of Nassau and Pine streets, opposite the Custom House, and only one block from Wall street. The banking room is on the first floor, and beside being one of the most comfortable and commodious establishments for the business in New York, is fitted up with a taste in design and ornament and a completeness in the interior arrangement, that reflects the highest credit upon the opulent firm who occupy it.

The Illinois brought even more gold than was telegraphed, in addition to an unusually large amount in the hands of passengers. The aggregate by the ship is probably nearly two and three quarter millions. There had been run on one of the leading banking houses, but it was supposed they would go on and pay all. The mining news is favorable, but the disturbed state of public affairs in San Francisco has interfered with business.

In addition to the gold by the Illinois, the Panama Railroad Company transported \$386,321 in gold, and \$234,421 in silver, for English account. The earnings for the Panama Railroad in May exceeded \$130,000.

The total value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending June 27, amounted to \$1,032,560.

THE MARKETS.

Thursday, July 30.—The market has been exceedingly quiet; prices have not varied since of late at the 1st of July, and the 1st of August at 11½c—and 16c for Skimmings at 8½c. Flour and Meal.—The arrivals of low grades of Western Canal Flour are moderate, below the daily wants, and prices of these are better; other kinds are without change to note. The shipping inquiry is moderate, owing to a further advance in freight, but the home demand is active; the sales are at \$5 45 for common to good State; \$5 10 for extra State; \$5 20 for superfine Indiana, Iowa and Illinois; \$5 60 for \$4 35 for common to good superfine Ohio; \$5 45 for \$5 75 for common to fair extra Ohio; \$5 75 for \$7 35 for fair to very good extra Ohio, and \$5 60 for \$10 for St. Louis brands. Canadian Flour is in better demand and is firm; sales at \$4 15 for common, and \$4 30 for extra. Southern Flour arrives slowly, and the better kinds are higher, while the low grades are buoyant; sales at \$5 60 for \$7 for mixed to good standard brands Baltimore, etc., and \$7 10 for \$5 for fancy and extra brands. Rye Flour is steady and in moderate request; sales at \$3 45 for \$4 15 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal is unchanged and in steady request; sales at \$2 50 for Baltimore; \$2 30 for \$2 35 for Jersey, and \$3 15 for Brandywine, and \$15 for puncheons.

Grain.—Our Wheat market is irregular; the demand is less active for export owing to the rapid advance in freight; prime quality is better, while common and medium sorts are heavy and lower; the sales include southern red at \$1 46 for old, and \$1 70 for new; white do. at \$1 70 for fair old, and \$1 80 for fair to prime white Canadian at \$1 80 for \$1 85, and red Kentucky at about \$1 45. Rye is quite firm and in good demand, with moderate request; sales at 8c for Western, and 8c for Northern. Oats are very firm and in good demand at 2½c for State, and 2½c for Western. Barley is dull and nominal. Corn is quiet; the supply of sound is limited, and the advance in freight adds to the dullness; sales at 56¢ for common; 56¢ for fair to prime mixed; 56¢ for 56c. for Southern yellow and white, and 56c for choice of the latter.

Meats.—A better demand prevails at full rates—sales of Cus Mucedov at 44c.

Provisions.—The market is better for Pork, with a fair demand for the trade, and we notice some speculative inquiry for future delivery, but no sales at the current prices. The sales are at \$22 25 for Mena, and \$17 25 for prime. Prime Mena is nominal at \$17 25 for \$17 50. Beef is without change, and is in good demand for the local trade, and in fair demand for export; the sales are at \$7 50 for prime, \$6 25 for Repacked Mena, and \$5 50 for Country Mena. Prime Mena is inactive and nominal at \$15 15. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal at 10½c for Western, and 10½c for Eastern. Smoked sides are at 10½c. Cured Meats are wanted, and are scarce; sales at \$4 50 for shoulders, and 9½c for 10½c for Hams, in part to arrive. Lard is in good request and is firm; the stock of Prime is moderate; sales at 11¢ for inferior to fair, and 11½¢ for good to prime. Butter is steady, and in moderate request at 15¢ for inferior to prime State, and 15¢ for 15c for do. Ohio. Cheese is in moderate request at 6¢ for 6½c for inferior to prime.

Refrigerators have been active and buoyant; any depression that prevailed last week has been entirely recovered. We annex comparative stocks 1st July, 1885 and 1886:

	1885.	1886.
Cuba, hds.	27,105	29,355
Porto Rico, hds.	9,675	5,241
New Orleans, hds.	1,397	1,692
English Islands, hds.	183	—
St. Croix, hds.	290	199
Texas, hds.	1,151	689
Total hds.	30,591	36,647
Boxes.	7,223	12,563

Flax.—Under advice an advance at the South, holders here hold their goods higher there has as yet been little done. Sales at 4¢ 4½c.

FIREWORKS.—The Fourth of July fireworks of this city were appropriated as follows:—Jackson square, \$400; Hamilton, \$200; Lamartine, \$300; Tompkins, \$450; Madison, \$400; East Broadway and Grand street, \$200; Five Points Mission, \$250; High Bridge, \$150; Carmanville, \$150; Mount Morris square, \$350; Yorkville, \$250; and City Hall Park, \$600. Nothing was provided in the way of refreshments.

A PARIS NEWSPAPER.—The *Presse*, the journal of Emile de Girardin, publishes, by way of advertisement, a statement of its circulation in each year of its existence. In 1836, six months after it was started, it reached a sale of 9,331, and in 1837 attained the figure of 13,200. The next year, in the struggle with the coalition which united Th

Persons applying by letter must state the name, sex and patient, together with the leading features of the case.

THURSDAY—For first examination and prescription 10, if the parts are present, and 15 if absent. All subsequent examinations to **SUNDAY** for the poor without charge.

JAMES BUCHANAN, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

MR. BUCHANAN is now in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and, apart from all political associations, may justly be regarded one of the most eminent citizens of our country. He was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and studied law in Lancaster County, where he still resides. His political career commenced in 1814, when he was elected to the legislature of his native State. In his profession he soon took a prominent place in the first rank. In 1820 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the United States, in which body he remained for ten years, voluntarily retiring at the end of that time. He was the warm and ardent defender of the administration of Mr. Monroe, the active opponent of the administration of John Quincy Adams, and the consistent disciple of Andrew Jackson. The proceedings show that while he retained a seat in the popular branch of Congress, he took a prominent part in all the debates upon great public questions. As early as 1815, he entertained opinions hostile to the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States, and in the fierce struggles that ensued upon the election of the hero of New Orleans, he was a distinguished champion of the Democratic party.

Mr. Buchanan early distinguished himself as a friend of Gen. Jackson, and no doubt greatly influenced Pennsylvania, which State was earliest in the field, in the old hero's support for the Presidency. In 1824, when the people failed to make a choice of chief magistrate, and the election was brought before the U. S. House of Representatives, Mr. Buchanan, to his great honor, indignantly opposed the proposition of carrying on the election with closed doors. He said: "Let the people see what we are doing. Let them know that it is neither more nor less than putting the ballots in the boxes, and they will soon become satisfied with the spectacle, and all excitement will cease."

After retiring from Congress in 1831, Gen. Jackson voluntarily tendered to Mr. Buchanan the mission to Russia. While holding this important position, he negotiated the first commercial treaty between our own country and Russia, and secured to our widely extending commerce, the ports of the Baltic and Black seas, and insured to our merchants a valuable and increasing trade. On his return from Russia, he was elected to a seat in the U. S. Senate, which he occupied eleven years. This period of time includes probably the most brilliant era of what was then truly termed the "highest legislative body on earth." Webster, Clay, Calhoun, were then in the height of their power, and Mr. Buchanan, though one of

the lesser lights, still, by his consistency of purpose, his strict attention to business, his clear perception of the wants of his country, shone with steady brilliancy, and like the North star to the adventurer upon the trackless sea, was the acknowledged guide of the political wayfarers of his party. In all the great questions which came before the country in the series of years Mr. Buchanan was in the Senate, he took an active part, and exerted a powerful influence. His masterly exposition of our unquestionable title to the north-eastern boundary, was upheld by the decisions of Congress; he advocated a liberal and enlightened policy in regard to public lands; as an early and fervent advocate for the annexation of Texas, he signalled his career by a speech of remarkable ability; he supported Mr. Van Buren's message demanding the interference of the National Legislature to prevent the dissemination of appeals among the slaves of the South; and steadily opposed any interference with the question of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Upon the elevation of Mr. Polk to the Presidency, that gentleman invited Mr. Buchanan to accept the Portfolio of the State Department, and he resigned his seat in the Senate, and took the first place in the cabinet. This high position he filled with honor and among his state papers, his argument in favor of the clear and unquestionable title of the American people to all



JAMES BUCHANAN, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.—(AMBROTYPED BY BRADY.)

Oregon, won for him the applause of the liberal-minded of the civilized world.

In 1849, Mr. Buchanan retired to his home in Pennsylvania, and up to the time of the election of Mr. Pierce, indulged himself in philosophic retirement. He was not idle, however; for he occasionally, by speeches and by the labor of his pen, mingled in the exciting political questions engaging public attention. His services at this time in favor of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, and against the State of Pennsylvania depriving the Southerners of the use of its jails for the safe keeping of the fugitives, are still gratefully remembered by his political friends.

President Pierce selected Mr. Buchanan from among all the members of his party for the leading foreign mission, which he accepted. Soon after he took up his residence near the Court of St. James, circumstances culminated which made the post one of more than usual importance. The complicated misunderstanding growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the consequent threatened interference of Great Britain in Central American affairs, tended to excite the war spirit of both countries; and if we had had a minister in London whose vanity or impulsiveness had destroyed his judgment, it is impossible to comprehend what might have been the terrible result to the civilized world. It is but justice to Mr.

Buchanan to say, that during the whole time of his English mission, the American people felt that they had in him a man whose judgment and wise counsels they could confidently trust. During the feverish excitement growing out of the probabilities of a war with England, the attention of the commercial world was constantly fixed upon our minister. That his conduct was discreet the result shows, and so much of his correspondence as has been published, displays on his part sound sense, courtly forbearance, a just assertion of our rights, and the true dignity of the American character. He gave way to his successor in office with the consciousness that he had renewed the kind relations between our country and England, and fixed upon the hearts of the English people, the impress of republican character, which has never for a moment yielded its simplicity and truth to the fascinations of aristocratic associations. Court and flattered, he studiously abstained from paying tribute to English vanity. Never gratuitously obtruding his country or her advantages, never failed to speak of one and the other with devoted affection and pride—yet never in the spirit of offensive partisanship. The consequence was, that, on a recent occasion, when a threatened collision between the two countries seemed inevitable, the "privileged classes" of England vied with each other to do him honor; and the populace of London, upon his appearance, greeted him with hearty cheers.

Mr. Buchanan's return to his native land created, at the time, great enthusiasm among his partisans, and on his arrival in New York he met with a warm reception from the City government and the large circle of his immediate friends. His letter accepting his nomination sufficiently defines his position on the important issues of the day. In that letter he distinctly states that he no longer regards his position as that of an individual in the approaching campaign; that he has merged all personal identity in that of his party, of which he is but the representative and embodiment, or, in short, that he has been swallowed up by the Cincinnati platform. His success therefore will be a public approval of those principles which the Democratic organization has pledged itself to sustain.

KNOW-NOTHING MEETING IN WASHINGTON.—A large and enthusiastic American meeting was held at Washington, Monday, June 30. The front of the City Hall was splendidly adorned; the flag which Lafayette presented to Washington was exhibited and received with cheers. Cannon, music and fireworks formed a prominent part of the proceedings. Senator Crittenden was among the speakers.